FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 195 5 October 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Socialist International Meeting Delegates Issue Press Report AA 1
'Artificial Obstacles' AA 1
Communique on Visit AA 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Editorial on Importance of Ideological Work BB 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Sep]
West's 'Psychological Warfare' Against East Europe Hit BB 2
[Gerasimov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 23 Sep]
Briefs: Regional Studies Scientists Meeting; CEMA Session in Karaganda BB 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UAE, Iraqi Oil Ministers Address Vienna OPEC Meeting CC 1
Supreme Soviet Delegation Returns from Caracas IPU Meeting CC 1
[PRAVDA 26 Sep]
Ablamov Notes Problems of UNCTAD Conference CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA Carries Report on Carter's Speech on Troops Issue A 1
[3 Oct]
Comment on Soviet Troops Issue, Brzezinski Statements [Shragin] A 2
TASS Notes Commerce Secretary Kreps' Resignation A 3
U.S. Uses Foreign Aid as Lever; Refuses Aid to Syria A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

S. Korean President Calls for Increased Arms Production C 1
Japan's Businessmen Cautious on Loans to PRC C 1
[Tsvetov]

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Visit of Brezhnev Delegation to GDR F 1
With GDR Leaders F 1
Brezhnev Thanks for Award F 2
GDR Reportage [cross-reference] F 3
Komsomol, GDR Youth Council Delegations Confer in Moscow F 3
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Sep]
Aliyev Receives Bulgarian Prosecutor's Delegation F 4
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 23 Sep]
Grishin Receives Budapest City MSZMP Delegation F 4
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 25 Sep]

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Coverage of Greek Prime Minister's Visit to USSR G 1
Joint Communique G 1
Kosygin Speech [PRAVDA 2 Oct] G 4
Karamanlis Speech G 6
More on Visit of French Economy Minister to Moscow G 8
Start of Economic Talks G 8
Meeting With Kosygin G 9
USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits Luxembourg G 9
[Ryzhov in IZVESTIYA 30 Sep]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet, Syrian Officials Address Moscow Friendship Rally H 1
Communique on Talks Between PDRY, YAR Leaders Noted H 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Yepishev, Sorokin Meet With Ethiopian Army Political Delegation J 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Sep]
PRAVDA Carries Brezhnev Message to Guinea's Sekou Toure [2 Oct] J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Riga Paper Editorializes on Law, Order Issues R 1
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 18 Sep]
Estonian Internal Affairs Minister Views Crime Prevention R 2
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 19 Sep]
Leningrad's Romanov Attends Oblast Soviet Session R 3
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 18 Sep]
Romanov Activities in Leningrad City and Oblast Reported R 4
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Sep]
Kapitonov Activities in Kineshma, Departure for Moscow R 4
[PRAVDA 27 Sep]
CPSU's Aliyev, Marshal Bagramyan Open Museum, Visit Kirovabad R 5
[Goldenberg, Dzhafarov, Stativin in BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 20 Sep]
Aliyev Receives Participants of Baku Hygienists' Conference R 7
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 23 Sep]
Paper Carries Report on Corrective Labor Role R 8
[Bulushev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 30 Sep]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Automation of Turkmenistan's Shatlyk Gas Complex Completed S 1
[PRAVDA 20 Sep]
Baku Oilmen Use Combustion Process To Boost Oil Recovery S 1
[Tairov in PRAVDA 20 Sep]
Kirilenko, Kuznetsov Tour Pitsunda Light Industry Exhibition S 1
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 14 Sep]
Means of Personal Contributions to Thrift Drive Examined S 2
[IZVESTIYA 27 Sep]

Myth of 'Soviet Menace' Refuted by Economic Investments S 3
[Artemov]
Tadzhik Official Interviewed on Industrialization Program S 3
Transport Expert Views Ways of Improving Railroad Operations S 4
[Kazmin in PRAVDA 25 Sep]
Aliyev Tours Shamkhorskiy Rayon, Addresses Aktiv Meeting S 7
[Goldenberg, Dzhafarov, Stativin in BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 19 Sep]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports 52 Million Tons of Hay Already Stored T 1
Agronomists Laud Efforts To Boost Private Plot Production T 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 39]
RSFSR Paper Reports on Progress, Delays in Potato Harvest T 1
[Nivin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Sep]
Oblast Official Discusses Profitability of Stockbreeding T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Television Sputnik Launched 3 October U 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Geological Research in Spitzbergen U 1
[Viktorov 28 Sep]
Briefs: Antarctic Expedition Ship U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Issues Order on 1980 Draft V 1
Marshal Bagramyan Arrives in Baku 17 September V 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 18 Sep]

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING DELEGATES ISSUE PRESS REPORT

LD041302 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--The Soviet participants in meetings and members of the working group of the Socialist International, in a joint report for the press, have reaffirmed their devotion to detente, and agreed that it is necessary to put an end without delay to the arms race and to stockpiling of weapons, to largely reduce both nuclear weapons and conventional armaments, and also sales of arms.

Particular efforts must be exerted to fight against the danger of a nuclear war which threatens the whole world, they stated today at a joint press conference in Moscow. The SALT II treaty should come into force as soon as possible. Immediately after that it is necessary to start negotiations on SALT II, it is noted in the report for the press. It is necessary to eliminate the last obstacles on the way to conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on banning atomic weapon tests. It is urgently necessary to strengthen the systems of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

'Artificial Obstacles'

LD041822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] [Announcer] A press conference was held in Moscow today by the Socialist International disarmament working group. Our correspondent, Yevgeniy Grachev, reports:

[Grachev] The press conference was opened by Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, deputy chief [as heard] of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Noting that the Soviet side considers the talks which have been held to be important, interesting and useful, Comrade Zagladin pointed out that the talks have taken place at a complicated and responsible moment in international development. He said in particular:

[Zagladin--begin recording] Representatives of both sides have described this moment as critical. Why? The point is that after a number of successes in detente, and above all such a major success as the signing of the SALT II treaty by Comrade Brezhnev and President Jimmy Carter, a different period has begun in which we see growing dangers to the cause of detente, in which artificial obstacles to ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate are being created, and in which new measures to build up the arms race are being planned and are already being implemented.

Because of this we think the situation demands extraordinary, rapid and vigorous actions [aktivnyye deystviya] aimed at insuring that detente continues and that the world does not proceed toward a resumption of the cold war but continues to advance toward the limitation and cessation of the arms race.

As a result of the discussions, it has been confirmed that on very many questions, and above all on the major questions, there exists between us virtual unity of opinions, or our opinions are very similar.

Of course, there are positions on which we have not arrived at identical views, but both sides consistently proceeded from the fact that the existing differences and divergences should not be an obstacle to interaction on such a most important question as ending the arms race. [end recording]

[Grachev] Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and chairman of the working group, addressed a brief statement to Soviet and foreign journalists:

[Sorsa--begin recording in English, fading to Grachev's superimposed Russian translation] Describing the activity and tasks of the working group, Kalevi Sorsa dealt in detail on the results of the visit by the Socialist International delegation to Moscow. He stated that during the meeting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an important talk had been taken place.

The participants in the press conference, members of the delegation and representatives of the CPSU went on to answer journalists' questions. These answers again confirmed the adherence of the participants in the Moscow meeting to the principles of detente. The participants in the meeting stressed that the SALT II treaty must come into effect as soon as possible. Immediately after this, talks must be started on SALT II. [end recording]

Communique on Visit

LD041958 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

["Joint Communique"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--By agreement reached, the working group on disarmament problems of the Socialist International stayed in Moscow from September 30 to October 4. It consisted of: Kaveli Sorsa (chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland)--chairman of the working group; Bernt Karlsson (general secretary of the Socialist International); Walter Hacker (secretary for international problems of the Board of the Socialist Party of Austria)--secretary of the group; Lionel Jospin (secretary for international problems of the French Socialist Party; Alphonse Pawelczyk (chairman of the FRG Bundestag Subcommittee on Disarmament and Arms Control; Max van der Stoel (chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Parliamentary Group of the Labour Party of the Netherlands); Habib Thiam, (secretary for international problems of the Socialist Party, chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Socialist Party in the National Assembly of Senegal; Jose Miguel Bueno (member of the leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party; Enrique Tejera Paris (secretary for international problems of the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela).

This visit to the Soviet Union by the Socialist International's delegation was prompted by a keen awareness of the need for action for disarmament and detente and is the first ever visit of this kind and is therefore a historic one.

The delegation of the socialist international was received by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, a conversation of great importance took place.

The delegation of the Socialist International had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev; alternate members of the CPSU Central Committee Georgiy Arabtov, Vadim Zagladin, Nikolay Inozemtsev; deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Vitaliy Shaposhnikov.

Members of the working group also had a discussion with Soviet public figures, specialists in disarmament problems.

Soviet participants in the meetings and members of the working group of the Socialist International reaffirmed their dedication to detente and agreed that it is necessary to stop without delay the arms race and the stockpiling of arms, make considerable cuts in nuclear and conventional arms and in the sale of arms.

Disarmament agreements should provide for considerable arms reductions and for equal security of the sides as well as appropriate control over their implementation.

The funds released as a result of the scaling down of the arms race should be used for peaceful purposes, above all for extra efforts in the fight against starvation and poverty, especially in developing countries.

Stability in Europe would be increased if the Vienna talks were brought quickly to a positive conclusion.

It is necessary to take confidence-promoting measures on a wider scale. It is necessary to make special efforts to fight against the danger of a nuclear war which threatens the whole world. The SALT II treaty should be put into effect as soon as possible. Immediately after this is done it is necessary to begin talks on SALT III. The last obstacles on the way to the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement banning nuclear weapons test should be removed and the nuclear non-proliferation system strengthened without delay.

The results of the talks in Moscow also brought out certain differences of approach to some disarmament problems on the part of the Soviet participants of the meetings and members of the working group. It was pointed out, however, that these differences are no obstacle to the further search for ways and means of ensuring arms control and disarmament.

EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD041017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Unremitting Front"]

[Text] A characteristic feature of our times, as the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out, is the intensification of the ideological struggle and ideological confrontation in the international arena between the forces of progress and reaction, socialism and capitalism. This struggle now permeates all spheres of modern mankind's social life. But it manifests itself particularly acutely in ideology--a sphere in which the struggle of ideas is constant and in which there is and can be no armistice or peaceful coexistence.

The intensification of ideological confrontation is the result, above all, of the changing correlation of forces in the world in socialism's favor and the deepening general crisis of capitalism. The ideological struggle has become the unremitting front in which very acute class battles are now developing between the opposing sociopolitical systems. Certain political circles in the major capitalist countries believe that they can "compensate" for the narrowing of their military potential by stepping up ideological sabotage. Precisely these forces advocate a more active and tougher confrontation with the socialist world, particularly in the spheres of politics and ideology.

In their ideological struggle against socialism, imperialist circles are seeking to shake the socialist community countries' ideological and political unity, to weaken their influence on the course of world events, to impart to the relaxation of international tension a one-sided nature serving their interests alone and to exaggerate the myth of the so-called "Soviet military threat."

As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" emphasizes, imperialist propaganda is constantly waging a furious offensive against the minds of Soviet people and seeking to use the most sophisticated methods and modern technical facilities to poison their consciousness with slander against Soviet reality, to vilify socialism and to embellish imperialism and its plundering, inhuman policies and practice.

Imperialist reaction is whipping up "psychological warfare" against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Special ideological centers have been set up in capitalist countries to formulate the strategy and tactics of "psychological warfare." There are more than 200 such centers in the United States alone. They all exist on state subsidies and grants from big monopolies and corporations. In the United States their activities are coordinated by the recently created special International Communication Agency.

A special place in the ideological struggle against the socialist countries is allocated to all sorts of radio centers broadcasting almost round the clock in many languages and poisoning the air with malicious slander against socialism, the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state and the Soviet Armed Forces. Periodicals, the cinema and book publishers have also been placed in the service of subversive activities. They also attempt to use tourism and scientific and other exchanges for this same purpose.

As the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out, there can be no place for neutralism and compromise in the struggle of the two world outlooks. What is needed here is high political vigilance, active and convincing propaganda work and a timely rebuff to hostile ideological sabotage.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" sets as the most important task that of helping Soviet people to recognize the whole spuriousness of slanderous imperialist propaganda, exposing its perfidious methods in a clear, concrete and convincing form and conveying to the world's people the truth about the world's first country of victorious socialism.

Ideological education work with personnel must be based on propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory, the CPSU's historical experience, Communist Party documents and decisions and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders, on explaining urgent questions of domestic and international life and on fostering in soldiers class implacability toward imperialism and toward bourgeois, Maoist and revisionist ideology. It is important here that servicemen's knowledge of revolutionary theory and CPSU policy be turned into firm ideological convictions and an active life stance and help to enhance vigilance and readiness to defeat any aggressor.

Considering the demands of the modern international situation, commanders, political organs and party organizations of the Soviet Armed Forces carry out great and purposeful ideological and political education work with servicemen. Utilizing the rich arsenal of means, forms and methods of this work, they help personnel to understand correctly the course of events in the world arena and the nature and special features of the ideological struggle and resolutely expose cold war advocates, the antipopular essence of modern capitalism, the Beijing rulers' hegemonist, great-power policy and their chauvinist aspirations.

The task consists in indefatigably propagandizing the CPSU's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course and real socialism's successes and strengthening solidarity with the peoples of the socialist community countries.

It is necessary to use all means and forms of ideological and political education work persistently to foster in servicemen a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, selfless devotion to the Leninist party's cause and to communist ideals and feelings of love for the socialist homeland, proletarian internationalism and high responsibility for insuring the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Like all Soviet people, Soviet soldiers counter our class enemies' subversive political and ideological activities with unshakable cohesion, the mighty ideological unity of their ranks, profound conviction and political vigilance and the readiness heroically to defend the motherland and socialism's revolutionary gains. The political maturity and ideological conviction of Soviet soldiers is the inexhaustible source of their inspired and selfless struggle to further strengthen the armed forces' combat readiness.

WEST'S 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' AGAINST EAST EUROPE HIT

LD041451 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[V. Gerasimov article under rubric "With the Weapon of Truth": "Recipes for 'Smoking' the Facts"]

[Text] Sofia, Prague, Budapest, Moscow--The bourgeois kitchen of lies and slander has somehow cooked up a "staggering" broth over the "arrest" of Bulgarian writers.

"The 'black' voices stoop to the Goebbels theory: 'A lie repeated a thousand times becomes the truth.' Our journalists later interviewed these 'arrested' writers," Chevdar Avramov relates.

In a quiet suburb of Sofia, in a BCP Central Committee scientific study complex, in the Institute of Modern Social Theories, this young scientist and his colleagues analyze the broadcasts from bourgeois radio stations beamed to Bulgaria.

"Slander and 'black propaganda' are the main weapon in the arsenal of the commanders of psychological warfare," the scientist says.

Harvard University sociologists conducted an inquiry into features about the USSR in the New York TIMES over the last 30 years and came to the following conclusion: 87 percent of features about the Soviet Union are outright lies and pure slander, while 13 percent are distortions of the real facts to some extent.

Last year an FRG magazine published a photograph showing children wearing striped coats. They claimed that these children were from "Soviet camps for political prisoners." We have already written of how the liars were exposed: The photograph was taken in a kindergarten in the GDR and the striped coats were ordinary terrycloth bath robes. It would seem that it is clear. Outright lies had been discovered once again! But nevertheless, the "striped coats" continue to make the rounds of other publications and television broadcasts in Western Europe, frightening the average citizen.

The various Western "detachments" on the "psychological warfare" front harmonize and coordinate their attacks. Such coordination and "unanimity" is displayed in the always unbridled anti-Czechoslovak propaganda. Here too anticommunism has not changed its strategic goals and continues, despite the defeat it suffered in Czechoslovakia in 1968, to orient itself toward the internal "degeneration," "erosion" and "evolution" of the socialist society. Anticommunist centers have published about 600 slanderous books about the CSSR.

"On the one hand former party members expelled for their rightwing opportunism are still utilized and on the other hand an attempt is being made once again to form an internal opposition within society from the remnants of double-dyed reaction," Frantisek Kudrna, one of the leading staffers on TRIBUNA, the CPCZ Central Committee weekly, said when we met.

Hackneyed, false claims that trade with the Soviet Union is unprofitable remain part of the anticommunists' arsenal in propaganda to Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Attacks on socialist economic integration have been stepped up in connection with CEMA's 30th anniversary.

A special trend in Western propaganda and at the same time coordinated action is being displayed today in relation to Poland. While in the past the main emphasis was laid on discrediting socialist ideas, now the accent has switched to the distorted interpretation of the practice of socialist building. Supply and market problems are tendentiously commented upon and not a day goes by without speculation on the topic "the state and the church." In connection with the election of a pole to the papal throne the American movie "The End," which makes abusive attacks on Poles' national feelings, was distributed at rock-bottom prices and its export was speeded up. "According to the makers' ideas, the movie was to arouse contempt and hatred for the Polish people and Poland," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote. On the other hand during Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland, taking it into account that a considerable section of the Polish population are believers, bourgeois propaganda glorified the "national traditions" and "national values" which have long been alien in close terms to the Polish people and have receded into the past, striving to present the communists as believers' enemies. [paragraph continues]

From the very first days of people's power the PZPR has been guided by the principle of unity of the believers and nonbelievers on the fundamental questions of socialist building. The attempt by bourgeois propaganda to discredit the Polish communists' activity has once again failed.

On one of the central avenues in Budapest there is a small exhibition hall. From time to time its exhibits tell of the methods and ways of Western intelligence services, analyze anticommunist literature and describe the broadcasts by the "black" voices, cite documentary evidence of certain machinations by "tourists" and tell of the work of the customs and border services.

"We try to work on the ideological front so that we ourselves are always on the offensive; not to go onto the defensive but to engage the enemy in a counterbattle," Karoly Grosz, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department, says. "The party is constantly stepping up ideological and educational work. The same effort, unity of action and responsibility are needed in the ideological struggle as were needed earlier in communists' work to win and consolidate power and implement revolutionary transformations in the city and countryside. The CPSU Central Committee documents on ideological questions give us enormous experience, new knowledge and new initiative."

Bourgeois propagandists have an expression: The "red herring device." If lies and slander do not work but miss their target and overt dense anticommunism misfires and does not yield "profits," "gray" propaganda is used. It is possible to "cover in soot" facts that are clear to everyone, cloud the issue and speak in allusions. Often Hungary is "patted on the back" by bourgeois centers of anticommunism and "picked out" as "the most liberal" socialist country. Often anticommunists adopt the pose of "well-wishers," utilize socialist terminology and try to suggest that they are seeking only to "improve" socialism--which would in fact mean the ideological and political erosion of society.

The editors of Radio Free Europe constantly study the Hungarian press and radio and attentively follow the country's internal affairs. This is how an economic commentary goes. Psychologically it is structured in such a way that the listener does not notice that enterprise leaders, who received considerable independence in the process of the economic reform, are being advised to demand even more. For this purpose an example is cited involving an imaginary "director" who traveled round dozens of countries and concluded "profitable deals" on behalf of his enterprise without any limitations.

Recently the New York TIMES printed an huge article on the Hungarian economy. In it the well-known provisions of the "economic mechanism" which has been consistently accelerating for 10 years now are presented as sensationally new. The desire for a profitable production structure, enterprises' increased independence and questions of receiving profits--these categories alone of the reform are presented one-sidedly. Of course, no word is mentioned about the fact that the MSZMP is at the same time tackling questions of stepping up the influence of central planning and is strengthening its leading role and socialist principles in enterprises and forms and methods of socialist competition. This is what it is to cloud the issue--the "red herring device."

"Gray" propaganda tries to appeal to nationalism. This is why, as we were told at the MSZMP Central Committee, the country's newspapers and journals regularly publish articles on combating nationalism, on cultivating socialist patriotism, on the socialist countries' political and ideological unity and on their economic cooperation and cultural ties--articles which strengthen fraternal ties. The MSZMP Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences is conducting a great deal of work, regularly publishing extensive analyses of nationalism and socialist internationalism. In an article entitled "National Consciousness--Without Nationalism" NEPSZABADSAG wrote:

"Modern nationalism spread by 'gray' propaganda readily and frequently counts on irrational hidden national thinking, deep-rooted historical illusions, and the distortion of the national sense of proportion. All this seems harmless, even laughable, but by these means it is possible to revive anti-Sovietism, contempt for the fraternal peoples and an uncritical attitude to the past."

In its acts against socialism the capitalist world also hopes to find for itself favorable soil in social phenomena such as philistinism.

"Today's ideologists of anticommunism realize that even extremely limited manifestations of philistinism are harmful to socialism," Karoly Grosz says. "The poison of philistinism can percolate slowly, and this infiltration is often difficult to detect and very diverse. The policy of erosion and 'disintegration' pursued by imperialism characteristically makes maximum use of the weaknesses, mistakes and problems occurring in our country. Anti-communism relies on nearly all the traditions, stereotyped thinking and values which bourgeois ideology has enshrined in people's consciousness, especially that of the older generation."

The great Sandor Petofi wrote some verse devoted to the ideological struggle when it was gaining strength in the fire of the first revolutions. It sounds relevant even today:

The fields do not flash, the guns are silent.
They now sleep in a rusty dream.
But the battle continues. Not bayonets or guns
But ideas are fighting today.

BRIEFS

REGIONAL STUDIES SCIENTISTS MEETING--Havana, October 4, TASS--The ninth conference of regional studies scientists of member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ended here. It was also attended by representatives of Angola, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Panama and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Improvement of regional planning in industry and agriculture, and regional utilization of natural and labour resources were discussed at the conference. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 4 Oct LD]

CEMA SESSION IN KARAGANDA--The scientific-technical council of the CEMA Permanent Commission for the Coal Industry recently completed its session in Karaganda. Participating in the session were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, Romania and Czechoslovakia. The session was convened in Karaganda because of the increased role of the Karaganda basin possessing coking coal and rapidly developing coal enriching techniques. A report was delivered on behalf of the USSR delegation on the state of and trends in developing coal enriching. A program was adopted for developing a new effective technology and highly productive equipment. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU]

UAE, IRAQI OIL MINISTERS ADDRESS VIENNA OPEC MEETING

LD041216 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 4, TASS--A seminar of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries is being held here. It is attended by ministers and experts from OPEC, representatives of developing and industrial states.

OPEC General Secretary Rene Ortiz in his speech stressed the need of energy production on a wider basis.

In 1990 the daily oil requirement will be from 80 million to 85 million barrels. The OPEC member countries will be able to export only 41-44 million barrels. If urgent measures are not taken to elaborate alternative sources of energy, it might well be that a new energy crisis will set in in the mid-1980's Ortiz said.

Chairman of the OPEC's Board of Directors, Minister of Petroleum of the United Arab Emirates Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah has emphasized at the seminar that the petroleum-exporting countries should observe certain limits in oil extraction so as to prevent the reserves from being depleted. A constructive dialogue should be under way between OPEC and industrial states with a view to establish a new economic order in the world that would take into account the interests of developing countries.

The Iraqi minister of oil Tayih 'Abd al-Karim has strongly criticised the policy of international concerns which deliberately raise difficulties in oil supplies. In the first half of the current year, the minister said, petroleum production in the world increased by 5 per cent, whereas its consumption increased only by 3 per cent. This testifies to the artificial character of the energy crisis. Consumer oil prices are determined exclusively by monopolies. The OPEC countries, said Tayih 'Abd al-Karim get only 11 percent from overall profits, while 43 per cent go to the state treasury of petroleum-consuming countries. The new economic order should eliminate such a situation, guarantee fair prices of oil and ensure assistance to developing countries in establishing their own industry. Tayih 'Abd al-Karim demanded an end to provocations against OPEC.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CARACAS IPU MEETING

LD011517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A USSR Parliamentary Group delegation led by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, returned 25 September from Venezuela. The delegation participated in the work of the 66th conference and other organs of the Interparliamentary Union in Caracas.

ABLAMOV NOTES PROBLEMS OF UNCTAD CONFERENCE

LD050253 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The 19th Session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD begins its session at Geneva tomorrow. The session will deliberate in the situation characterised by sharp contradictions between the industrialised capitalist states and the developing nations. The West is resolutely opposed to the restructuring of the international economic relations on the basis of equality, justice and mutually advantageous cooperation, which is demanded by the countries of the Third World.

Practice demonstrates that the system of unequal trade and economic relations imposed by the Western countries hampers the economic development of the Third World and prevents the resolution of the acute socio-economic problems. The unequal trade relations with the capitalist countries bring about a rapid increase in the foreign indebtedness of the developing countries which last year had reached a total of 300 billion dollars. It is at a time when the profits of the Western powers from the trade and economic exploitation of the young states range, according to different estimates, from 50 to 100 billion dollars a year.

The policy of the capitalist powers damages the interests of the developing countries undermining their efforts to strengthen their national economies. As a result of the increased protectionism on the part of the Western countries, the share of the developing countries on the world trade declined from 30 percent in the mid-sixties to 15 percent at present. As to their share in the exports of manufactures, it constitutes a scarce 2 percent. This leads to a stagnation in the industrial production of the Third World countries, greater unemployment and poverty.

At the recent, fifth UNCTAD session in Manila, the West touted its promise to curtail the protectionist tendencies with regard to exports from the developing countries, which, however, were destined to amount to nothing more than mere promises. It is characteristic that the agreements reached during the so-called Tokyo Round in the multilateral trade negotiations within the framework of GATT provide for a reduction in the tariffs, which, however, is restricted to the products of the industrialised nations. So, it came as no surprise that the developing nations refused to sign these agreements.

The sharp contradictions between the West and the Third World have also been due to the predatory activities of the multinational monopolies in the developing countries. Imperialism, having lost its direct domination over its former colonies, is trying, through the monopolies, to preserve their dependent status and to intensify the exploitation of their natural resources.

The socialist countries hold a different position with regard to the Third World. The developing countries, in their struggle for restructuring the international economic relations on principles of justice and democracy, have in the USSR and other socialist countries genuine and reliable allies. The economic and trade cooperation between the young states and the countries of socialism is based on mutual benefit and equality. It represents an example of new economic relations drastically different from those imposed to the world by capitalist states. These ties contribute to the consolidation of the political and economic independence, and the growth of the economic potential of the developing countries.

PRAVDA CARRIES REPORT ON CARTER'S SPEECH ON TROOPS ISSUE

LD041143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "J. Carter's Speech"]

[Text] Washington, 2 October--U.S. President J. Carter has made a television speech devoted, as he puts it, to "peace and U.S. security."

The President touched on the question of the so-called "Soviet military presence" in Cuba, about which a vociferous propaganda campaign has recently been mounted quite groundlessly in the United States. J. Carter admitted that the United States "does not face any direct concrete threat." "It," he said, "is not a large contingent or a strike force, and it poses no direct threat to us. This force has no delivery vehicles for landing an airborne or seaborne force. There is no question of a nuclear threat to the United States."

At the same time the U.S. President again maintained that the "Soviet military presence" in Cuba is causing "serious concern" to the United States, since it supposedly "intensifies tension in the Caribbean basin and the Central American region," as well as arousing "the fears of certain countries which believe that they may come under Soviet or Cuban pressure."

Here, distorting the nature of Soviet-Cuban relations, he depicted the Soviet Union's economic aid and its assistance in strengthening Cuba's defense capability as a "manifestation of Moscow's dominance of Cuba."

J. Carter's speech confirms that he and his entourage intend to use the myth--which they themselves created--about a threat to the United States from the USSR and Cuba to further intensify the policy of building up the arms race, militarizing budgets and fueling tension in various regions of the world. The President announced the creation in Key West, Florida, of the headquarters, operating on a permanent basis, of a "Caribbean task force to which will be attached forces from all the categories of troops and services." These forces, according to J. Carter, are designed for "quick reaction to attempted moves [popolznovaniya] of a military nature in that region." The United States is widening the scale of military exercises in the region and intends to conduct them on a regular basis. In other words, it is a question of intensifying "gunboat politics" in the Caribbean basin.

J. Carter also declared that the United States will continue to "keep its forces at the military base at Guantanamo on Cuban territory" in violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Cuba.

It could be seen from the President's speech that the United States intends to continue interfering in the internal affairs of other states. He reported that the U.S. defense secretary has been instructed to reinforce still further the potential of American quick-deployment forces so as to protect American interests in other regions of the world too. "We must," Carter declared, "be in a position to transfer units of our ground, naval and air forces to distant regions."

The President said that the United States will "built up its intelligence potential."

J. Carter attempted to present all these measures as an expression of the United States' "serious alarm" "over the presence of the Soviet military unit in Cuba." All this is being said and done by Washington despite the fact that the USSR and Cuba are undertaking nothing directed against the United States. And the President himself was forced to admit in his statement that the stay of Soviet military personnel in the military training center in Cuba "is certainly no reason for a return to the Cold War." "Confrontation," as the President admitted, "might give some people emotional satisfaction for a few days or weeks, but it would be pernicious to U.S. national interests and security."

In his speech the President dwelled on the SALT II treaty. In this connection Carter declared: "The United States and the Soviet Union are the world's two mightiest countries and the relations between them are distinguished by complexity, since they include strong elements of competition and cooperation at the same time. Our basic ideologies contradict one another in just the same way as our national interests frequently conflict with each other. But, as two great powers, we have common interests and are guided by a predominant common desire to prevent nuclear war. Consequently, we must recognize that agreements on nuclear weapons control are vitally important for our two countries."

"I again appeal to the U.S. Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty," J. Carter said. He described this treaty as "the most important of all the steps ever taken in the sphere of establishing control over nuclear arms."

The leaders of European countries which are allies of the United States unanimously support SALT II. "If the Senate does not approve the SALT II treaty," the President emphasized, "these leaders and their countries will be confused and deeply alarmed."

In the final part of his speech the President said that rejection of SALT II will be a serious blow to peace and security. "We," J. Carter declared, "must not play politics with U.S. security, we must not play politics with mankind's further existence, we must not turn SALT II into the object of a political game. All this is too important to our country, to our allies."

COMMENT ON SOVIET TROOPS ISSUE, BRZEZINSKI STATEMENTS

LD041512 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] There has been no let-up of the noisy campaign in the United States over what is called the Soviet military presence in Cuba, although President Carter has admitted in his TV broadcast that the United States does not face any direct concrete threat. Our observer Viktor Shragin makes this comment:

Certain quarters in the United States intend to use the myth about the Soviet and Cuban threat to cover up their own policy of intensifying the arms race and heightening tension in various parts of the world. The impression is that now the shock caused by the defeat in Vietnam is over, some groups in Washington are again banking on the gunboat diplomacy. Its aims have been spelled out by Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. He called for insuring the possibility and means of moving an American force wherever necessary, adding that this should be done in a proper form and with a proper degree of intensity.

He singled out three zones of vital strategic importance for the United States: Western Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. It is really amazing how easily officials in Washington declare as a sphere of American vital interest regions far away from the United States, sometimes on the other side of the world. As regards Zbigniew Brzezinski's statement, it was not abstract reasoning by a top theoretician. It reflected the United States' military and political practices.

For instance, the Pentagon is speeding up its military buildup in Western Europe. It is planning to deploy there some 600 Eurostrategic missiles. This would inevitably turn West European countries into a kind of nuclear hostages of the United States. New air units are being dispatched to Japan where the Americans already have 140 bases and other military facilities. American warships are regularly sent to the Indian Ocean. The United States also engages in a show of strength in the Caribbean. Right now it is holding major naval exercises in the area.

This is a fresh manifestation of Washington's policy of blackmail with regard to sovereign countries. An important element of this blackmail will be the rapid intervention force whose formation is being completed in the United States. As regards the aims of this expedition corps, Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Edward Meyer, said recently that it would deal with crisis situations in any part of the world.

This clearly indicates the United States' aims to hegemony in world affairs, since a hegemonistic policy is a policy of domination over other nations, of subjugating them to one's will. Washington's present policy makes all the more topical the Soviet proposal that the United Nations condemn hegemony in all its manifestations. The Soviet initiative answers the interests of the relaxation of tension and of peace.

TASS NOTES COMMERCE SECRETARY KREPS' RESIGNATION

LD041616 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 4, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter accepted the resignation of U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps. She will leave the post at the end of this month.

Juanita Kreps is the U.S. first woman to have headed the Department of Commerce. As member of the government, she won the reputation of a proponent of development of trade between the USSR and the United States on the basis of mutual benefit and equality.

U.S. USES FOREIGN AID AS LEVER; REFUSES AID TO SYRIA

LD050230 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 4, TASS--The United States uses aid to foreign states as a lever to exert pressure on countries pursuing a foreign policy independent of Washington. The Senate Appropriations Committee today adopted an amendment by Senator William Proxmire blocking the granting to Syria of 45 million dollars for purposes of economic development.

Allocation of this money was provided for by the bill on military-economic aid to foreign states in the 1980 fiscal year to the sum of 8.4 billion dollars. The lion's share of this money is intended for strengthening the military machine of Israel, regarded by the United States as the main instrument for promoting its policy in the Middle East, and also for giving military-economic support to the As-Sadat regime.

Lavish handouts are also given to dictatorial regimes that pursue a policy suitable to U.S. imperialism, this including the South Korean, the Taiwan and a number of Central American and South American regimes.

In an attempt to camouflage the anti-Arab directedness of the Israeli-Egyptian collusion and to create a semblance of "an impartial" attitude to countries of the Middle East region, the United States administration included in the bill minimum sums for a number of other Arab states. But the senators deemed even such a purely symbolical gesture to be unacceptable. In the course of the bill's discussion they attacked Syria's consistent foreign policy, especially its resolute actions to cut short Israeli bandit raids against southern areas of Lebanon.

S. KOREAN PRESIDENT CALLS FOR INCREASED ARMS PRODUCTION

ID042214 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 4 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Pyongyang, October 4, TASS--Today in Seoul, the South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hui has called for further stepping up the military preparations. In his message to the National Assembly he reported that South Korea will set up a war industry capable of producing advanced weapons, including supersonic combat aircraft. At the same time, Pak Chong-hui said, the government will speed up implementation of the program to beef up the combat capability of the South Korean Army.

Next year Seoul intends to appropriate for military purposes an astronomic sum of over two thousand billion wons, which will account for nearly 37 per cent of all the budget's appropriations. Purchases of weapons from abroad are also to increase drastically. From the United States alone, the South Korean generals intend to obtain a 900 million dollars worth of military ware. Also planned is joint production, with U.S. companies, of the most advanced fighters. Local observers point out that the new spiral of military preparations in South Korea is linked with the activization of U.S. military in the Far East and with the persistent attempts by the U.S. to knock together a military alliance Washington-Tokyo-Seoul.

JAPAN'S BUSINESSMEN CAUTIOUS ON LOANS TO PRC

OW040932 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 3 Oct 79 OW

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] China is asking Japan for loans amounting to $5.5 billion to finance eight big economic projects. In this connection, some of Japan's business circles are now raising a big question--probably the most serious question they have ever had--about China's ability to realize those projects. They have decided to delay responding to China's requests for a while, and to withhold their final reply until an inspection team of businessmen touring China confirms the economic feasibility of those projects. What is more, those close to Keidanren [a federation of economic organizations] believe that extreme prudence will be exercised in making final decisions on the issue.

The recent revoking of signed contracts by China is still fresh in the memories of Japan's business circles. This revocation had a big impact on the business of a number of machine makers--iron-related manufacturers in particular. Leaders of Japan's iron and steel industry say that if it had not been for an increase in domestic iron and steel demand, they would have sustained a deadly blow from the abrogation of contracts by China.

There is another reason why business circles in Japan doubt the advisability of extending loans to China. This is the attitude of suspicion by Southeast Asian nations toward Sino-Japanese economic relations. Those nations fear that China--the recipient of large loans--might embark on an expansion of its markets. This fear is quite justifiable. The deficits of ASEAN nations in their trade with China have already reached $470 million. At the Tokyo summit of the seven advanced capitalist nations in June, finance ministers of six nations extended a grave warning to Japan's finance minister against Japanese moves to turn China into an arena for competition in loans. As a result, Japan promised to consider the interests of the six nations when it develops financial and economic relations with China. Astute Japanese businessmen warn that any breach of this promise will result in new arguments between Japan and the nations of the European Community, and between Japan and the United States. Japan's business circles doubt the advisability of offering loans to China for the following reason: As of June this year, China's borrowing is believed to have reached $22.8 billion. Could China repay this amount? This question naturally worries Japan's businessmen.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BREZHEV DELEGATION TO GDR

Meeting With GDR Leaders

ID042038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Berlin, October 4, TASS--A Soviet party and government delegation, led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today had a meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other GDR leaders.

During the meeting they had a wide-ranging exchange of information on the progress of fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Ninth SED Congress, on current tasks of communist and socialist construction in the USSR and the GDR.

Special attention was given to the further strengthening of all-round ties between the two parties and states. It was pointed out with great satisfaction that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic is developing on a solid, unshakable foundation. This foundation is their identical world outlook, commonly held interests and common goals in home and foreign policy.

In this connection the two sides stressed the importance of specialization and cooperation in production on a long-term basis and the need for further search for most effective ways of using more fully the advantages of socialist economic integration.

Participants in the meeting pointed to the importance of a mutual study of the experience of economic and social development so as to borrow the best from the socialist practice of economic management.

They discussed in detail a number of important international issues, including the situation taking shape in Europe. The two sides reaffirmed their determination to make all the necessary efforts to deepen the relaxation of internation tension and to ensure cooperation between states of different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They sharply condemned the plans of the United States and the NATO bloc to begin in Europe a qualitatively new stage in the arms race, to aggravate again the situation in the European Continent and throughout the world. Of special importance in these conditions are the Warsaw Pact states' proposals for concrete measures to achieve a relaxation of military tension and a reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe.

The two sides expressed solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggle against hegemonistic and imperialistic pressure and for security and peace in Southeast Asia.

The meeting took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere and showed again a complete identity of politcal positions and views of the two sides on all the questions discussed.

Taking part in the talk were, on the Soviet side: Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR; and also Aleksandrov, Blatov, aides to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zamyatin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Shakhnazorov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department.

Taking part on the GDR side were: Axen, Herrmann, Hoffmann, Grueneberg, Sindermann, Krolikowski, Mielke, Mittag, Mueckenberger, Naumann, Neumann, Norden, Tisch, Felfe, Verner, Hager, Stoph, Ebert, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Walde, Dohlus, Kleiber, Krenz, Lange, Mueller, Schuerer, Jarowinski, candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Ott, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union, who are both members of the SED Central Committee.

Brezhnev Thanks for Award

ID041831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Oct 79 ID

[Text] A special TASS correspondent reports from Berlin:

Today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, presented Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the highest state award of the republic, the Gold Star of Hero of the GDR and the Order of Karl Marx.

Present at the solemn ceremony were leaders of the SED, members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and prominent state and public figures of the country.

Present in the hall were members of the Soviet party-government delegation Comrades Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Rusakov, Abrasimov, and other officials.

Comrade Erich Honecker made a speech at the presentation of the award. To the stormy applause of those gathered, Erich Honecker presented Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with the Gold Star of Hero of the GDR and the Order of Karl Marx. He congratulated him heartily and in a fraternal fashion on the lofty award.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech in reply. He said: [read by announcer]

Dear Comrade Honecker; esteemed comrades; I am profoundly grateful for the lofty award, for the kind words said here about me and my work. I see in this award primarily a symbol of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR, a symbol of the fraternal alliance uniting our countries. In accepting it, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, I think of the great achievement that is this friendship, this alliance. They were not gifts for us from history. In order to prepare for them Soviet and German communists had to do an immense amount of work. We managed to extend our hand to each other because we were and remain internationalists. We have been able to stand side by side because we are striving for common aims. We have become comrades and friends because we have no ideals other than the ideal of the happiness of the people. Our alliance has a clear purpose. It serves peace and construction, and, as experience of all the years past has shown, is serving them well.

Mankind is on the threshold of the 1980's. What will they be like? The policy of detente--and, as everyone knows, the socialist countries have done so much for its success--has given rise to great hopes. They must be realized. We are in favor of freeing the 1980's from the war of nerves, from suspicion, from fear, and, most importantly, from the arms race. True political boldness consists not in a thirst for rivalry and antagonism but in an ability to pursue, without shying away or deviating a policy of peace and goodneighborliness. One would like this simple truth to become the property of all those on whom depends the state of affairs in the international area. These are the thoughts which I wanted to share at this moving moment. Once again, thank you, dear comrades, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's concluding words were greeted with prolonged applause by those present. The leaders of the SED and of the GDR, the members of the Soviet party and government delegation and other German and Soviet comrades warmly congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the distinguished award of the GDR.

GDR Reportage

For GDR coverage of the visit of the Soviet state and party delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to Berlin on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, see the German Democratic Republic Section of the 4 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KOMSOMOL, GDR YOUTH COUNCIL DELEGATIONS CONFER IN MOSCOW

ID040757 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 1 ID

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] Talks took place at the Komsomol Central Committee 27 September between B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and E. Krenz, first secretary of the Free German Youth [FDJ] Central Council, who is heading the FDJ delegation at the meeting of socialist countries' working youth "We Are Building Socialism and Communism."

The sides exchanged information on the participation of Soviet and GDR young men and women in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and Ninth SED Congress and of the 18th Komsomol Congress and 10th FDJ Congress. In an atmosphere of total unity of views opinions were exchanged on questions of further deepening comprehensive cooperation between the Komsomol and the FDJ and between Soviet and GDR youth. The leaders of the fraternal youth union expressed profound satisfaction with the development of relations between the youth organizations and young men and women of the Soviet Union and the GDR. It was emphasized that the 30th anniversary of the GDR--the first German worker-peasant state in history--is a portentous sociopolitical event in the life of the socialist community countries. The close alliance between the USSR and the GDR and all the fraternal countries has become one of the reliable foundations of European security and has a favorable effect on the entire international situation.

B.N. Pastukhov informed E. Krenz about Soviet youth's preparations to celebrate the GDR's 30th anniversary. The sides expressed confidence that the upcoming visit to the GDR of a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will undoubtedly serve to further strengthen the friendship between our countries' peoples and will be an outstanding event in the history of relations between the CPSU and the SED and between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

Participating in the meeting were H. Morgenstern, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee Youth Affairs Department; I. Willerding, secretary of the FDJ Central Council; D.N. Filippov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

ALIYEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN PROSECUTOR'S DELEGATION

ID041531 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 22 September G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received a group of Prosecutor's Office workers from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who are in Baku, headed by Grigor Grigorov, Bulgarian first deputy chief prosecutor.

After warmly greeting the guests, Comrade Aliyev said that the working people of Azerbaijan and indeed of the whole Soviet Union, entertain the most friendly and fraternal feelings toward the Bulgarian people. Relations between our countries and parties, he emphasized, may serve as an example of relations between socialist states. While speaking of the great importance and role of law preservation organs, Comrade Aliyev pointed out that in the USSR constant attention was being paid to their work, and this fact was evidenced with new force by the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution: "On Improving Work on Law and Order Preservation and Intensifying the Struggle Against Offenders."

Comrade Aliyev wishes the fraternal Bulgarian people great new successes in socialist building. After expressing cordial thanks to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee for the opportunity to familiarize himself with the life of the republic, Grigor Grigorov said that Soviet experience in the work of law preservation organs is of great interest and will be put to use in the practical activity of the Bulgarian prosecutor's organs.

Taking part in the discussion were--S.A. Shishkov, USSR deputy general prosecutor; A.M. Zamanov, Azerbaijan SSR prosecutor, and I.V. Glushchenko, deputy chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Adminstrative Organs Department.

GRISHIN RECEIVES BUDAPEST CITY MSZMP DELEGATION

ID040911 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Budapest"]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom a Budapest MSZMP City Committee delegation headed by L. Bozso, secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday.

The same day the delegation from Budapest was received by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. He familiarized the Hungarian comrades with the activity of the Moscow city party organization in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and gave an account of the working people's struggle to successfully implement the plans of the 10th 5-year Plan and the task of transforming Moscow into a model communist city. The following participated in the discussion: gorkom secretaries V.N. Makeyev, R.F. Dementyeva and L.A. Borisov, and L.M. Perfilova, department chief in the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO USSR

Joint Communique

LD041934 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text of joint communique on 1-5 October visit to USSR of Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis]

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--Follows the full text of the Soviet-Greek communique:

Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit from October 1 to 5, 1979 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Apart from Moscow, the head of the Greek Government visited Leningrad and acquainted himself with various aspects of the life of the Soviet people and its achievements in the economic, scientific and cultural fields. The distinguished guest from Greece and persons accompanying him were given everywhere a warm and hospitable reception which reflected the sentiments of friendship and mutual respect that exist between the Soviet and Greek peoples.

The prime minister of Greece laid wreaths at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb in Moscow and at the Piskarevskoye Cemetery in Leningrad.

While in the Soviet Union, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis was received by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the Hellenic Republic, and Yeoryios Rallis, foreign minister, held talks in which the following officials took part:

On the Soviet side--Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Semen Skachkov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev, the Soviet Ambassador to Greece Vladimir Kaboshkin, Head of the Fifth European Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vailiy Grubyakov;

On the Greek side--General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Viron Theodoropoulos, the Ambassador of Greece to the USSR Petros Kaloyeras, General Director of the Prime Minister's Office, Ambassador Petros Molivyatis, Director of the Political Department for Socialist Countries, Ambassador Yeoryios Mazarakis.

During talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect, the two sides discussed constructively and in detail questions of Soviet-Greek relations and the further development of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, commercial, cultural and scientific fields as well as exchanged opinions on international problems of mutual interest.

It was noted with profound satisfaction that bilateral relations have received considerable development in recent years.

A number of major intergovernmental long-term agreements were concluded, among them agreements on trade, commercial shipping, scientific and technical cooperation, cultural and scientific cooperation, a consular convention which broadened and strengthened the contractual-legal basis of Soviet-Greek relations, and progress was made in the field of economic relations. Contacts between statesmen of the two countries, ministers, representatives of the foreign ministries and other state bodies multiplied.

The two sides expressed their determination to further expand relations between the USSR and Greece, which reflects traditional ties between them, meets the interests of the peoples of the two countries, and will help deepen mutual understanding between them. They agreed to take practical steps in this direction.

The two sides stressed the great importance which they attach to regular contacts between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the parliament of Greece.

During the visit, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Aleksey Kosygin, and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, signed a document on the principles and further development of goodneighbour friendly relations, political, economic and cultural cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hellenic Republic. The two sides stressed that in its content and aims this document fully accords with the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

They also signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation which will play an important part in the expansion and deepening of economic ties on a stable and long-term basis. The two sides agreed to establish, as was stipulated in the above-mentioned agreement, a mixed Soviet-Greek commission on economic and technical cooperation. Appropriate state organs will take the necessary measures to set up this commission.

Note was made of the interest of the two sides in cooperation in building an alumina plant in Greece. It was agreed that Soviet and Greek experts will prepare, in the course of ten months, a technical and economic feasibility report concerning this plant and on the basis of this report the two sides will take a final decision.

They also examined the state of trade relations between the two countries. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the growth of mutual trade, pointing out that there exist opportunities for the further balanced development of trade and for the expansion of its structure, as is provided for by the existing trade agreement. Moreover, they discussed questions concerning the interest of the Greek side in importing in the future electric power and natural gas from the Soviet Union and in further Soviet oil deliveries. Talks on these questions will be continued.

The two sides said it was desirable to conclude an agreement on motor road transportation and an agreement on legal assistance and agreed to hold talks on these questions in the nearest future.

The two sides stressed the importance they attach to the further development of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Greece. They expressed satisfaction with the recent signature of a cultural cooperation programme and a programme on scientific and technical cooperation, which will make for fuller mutual acquaintance with the achievements of the peoples of two countries in the fields of science and culture.

In discussing the international situation the two sides stressed the importance they attach to strengthening peace and security in the European Continent and to the need for deepening and extending the process of detente and reaffirmed their full support of the implementation in its entirety of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation by all countries, participants in the conference.

In this respect they consider it necessary to do everything possible for the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries--participants in the European conference to be held in a constructive spirit and to facilitate the implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act, consolidation of the relaxation of international tension and security, and expansion of cooperation in various fields between states--participants in the conference.

The two sides express satisfaction with the signature of Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strat gic offensive arms. They stated that the conclusion of this treaty is an important step toward slowing down the arms race and believe that fulfilment of Soviet-American accords will play a constructive part in promoting progress in the field of disarmament and will give an impetus to other talks on this problem.

Attaching (?great) importance to the consolidation of security in Europe, the two sides express themselves in favour of supplementing the process of detente with a relaxation of tension in the military field.

In discussing the Vienna talks the two sides stressed the need for taking practical steps to reduce the level of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and achieving a mutually acceptable agreement on the basis of observance of the principle of non-infliction of damage to any of the countries, including countries having a special status at the talks.

The USSR and Greece underline again their determination to make efforts toward the conclusion of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

The Soviet Union and Greece reaffirm their dedication to the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter. They stress the important role this organisation plays in strengthening peace and international security and come out for enhancing the effectiveness of the UNO on the basis of strict observance of its charter.

The two sides exchanged opinions on certain que tions relating to the situation in the Mediterranean and declared for the elimination of seats of conflicts and tension in the region. They expressed readiness to take constructive efforts that would help strengthen peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

The two sides devoted special attention to the situation in Cyprus, a situation which endangers peace and security in the region. The USSR and Greece pointed to the pressing need for the earliest possible settlement of the Cyprus issue on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, its policy of nonalignment and implementation of relevant decisions of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council concerning Cyprus.

In discussing the situation in the Middle East the two sides confirmed their belief that an all-embracing settlement and a lasting peace in the region, based on the U.N. resolutions, can be achieved only through withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, realization of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and recognition of the right of all states of the region to live in peace and security.

The negotiators retierated that they intend to continue their efforts to achieve agreed-upon decisions concerning the Convention on the Law of the Sea, that would settle all outstanding questions relating to the use of the world ocean and its resources. They consider it very important for the forthcoming session of the U.N. conference on the law of the sea to make appreciable progress toward achieving this aim. The two sides also agree that any disputed questions of the law of the sea should be settled by peaceful means, on the basis of the generally recognized principles of international law, international practice and with due account taken of the legitimate rights of all states.

The Soviet and Greek sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the Greek prime minister's official visit to the Soviet Union and stressed the usefulness of maintaining personal contacts between the leaders of the two countries. They expressed confidence that the fruitful talks held and the accords reached during them are an important contribution to the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of strengthening world peace and international security.

The prime minister of Greece, Konstandinos Karamanlis, invited Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay an official visit to Greece.

The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. A date for this visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

Kosygin Speech

LD041021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Text of speech by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Minisers, at state dinner given on 1 October for Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of Greece]

[Text] Today is a red-letter day in the history of Soviet-Greek relations. For the first time ever, a head of government of Greece is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. An important step has been taken to raise our relations to a higher level. We subscribe to your opinion, Mr Prime Minister, that this will not be prevented by our belonging to different political, economic and social systems if we build our relations on the basis of mutual respect, non-intervention into internal affairs and common interests. The public of both countries properly assess the positive changes in the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Greece.

There are weighty reasons for this. Traditionally, the peoples of both countries entertain sentiments of respect and friendship for each other. One of the brightest cultures of the ancient world was born on Greek soil and it made a profound impact on the further development of the entire human civilization. We have never forgotten the times when the Russian and Greek peoples were waging a joint struggle for the freedom and independence of Greece, when in World War II we together resisted the fascist barbarity, upholding civilization and the peaceful future of our countries, of Europe and the entire world.

The Greek premier's visit to the Soviet Union and the talks which were opened in the Kremlin today, continue, as it were, the positive historical accomplishments of the peoples of both countries and which accords with their mutual interests.

On the other hand, the progress in Soviet-Greek relations is a result of the general improvement in the political climate in Europe, a result of the policy of international detente. As Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, "The changes in Europe can be seen in many spheres. The political mutual relations between the countries of East and West Europe have a new look. Contacts and consultations between governments and mutual visits by leaders have become a standard practice... The geography of peaceful cooperation has been extended." To this it can be added that our relations with Greece also hold a proper place in it. We sincerely welcome this.

A number of interstate agreements have been concluded between the Soviet Union and Greece in the last 5 years. Interparliamentary contacts have been established. The useful practice of regular political consultations has taken shape and contacts between statesmen of both countries have been expanding.

An understanding has been reached in principle between our countries to sign a Soviet-Greek declaration. We regard it as an important political document, which will determine the main trends and aims of our cooperation. We are convinced that this declaration can promote the active development of relations between our countries, the strengthening of mutual confidence, and also the cause of detente and consolidation of international security. We do not doubt that it is in our mutual interests to pursue a policy of friendship and good neighborliness, peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation, and to apply consistently in international relations the United Nations Charter and the declaration of principles contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

We are also going to sign an agreement on economic and technical cooperation, which will play an important part in widening and deepening the economic contacts between the Soviet Union and Greece on a stable and long-term foundation.

We are satisfied with such a development of our relations and ready to further advance along this road.

One cannot but refer specifically to such an important area of cooperation as cooperation in the strengthening of peace. Today, there is no more important and loftier task for all peace-loving countries and peoples than the struggle for peace, international security and disarmament. This is the key issue of contemporary international affairs. The Soviet Union will continue doing its utmost to promote the further deepening of international detente and supplement it with military detente. Of course, progress in military detente can be made only when the advance towards this aim is common. In other words, it must be approached both from the West and from the East.

If one proceeds from existing realities, from the military balance which took shape in Europe, military detente, of course, presupposes a lowering in the level of the armed forces and armaments of the alignments confronting each other. As for the well known schemes for the deployment of new types of nuclear missile weapons on the territories of West European countries, it is difficult to assess them otherwise than an attempt to gain a military superiority.

Such an approach is unacceptable, for it fundamentally contradicts detente. Implementation of these dangerous plans would throw Europe far back from the positions reached on the road to a lasting peace.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are offering another, peaceable program, which rests on the desire to find a common language in the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

We proposed that a conference be held at a political level with the participation of all European states, the USA and Canada, to consider practical measures for strengthening confidence between the states in Europe, specific steps in the sphere of military detente. We are prepared already now to enter into a discussion of relevant questions, and not only to discuss them but also to act.

The recent signing in Vienna of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms showed that a joint solution of even such difficult problems is possible.

Implementation of this treaty could pave the way for further progress in arms reduction, improvement in the international climate and the development of mutually-advantageous cooperation between states. The solution of such an acute international problem as the situation in Cyprus must also accord with the aims of detente, The Soviet Union invariably advocates such a solution which would rest on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respect for its policy of nonalinement. We are for the demilitarization of Cyprus, on whose territory there should be neither foreign troops nor foreign military bases, for a success of the intercommunal talks which are being held on the island, and for fulfillment of the well known United Nations resolutions concerning Cyprus.

The Soviet Union and Greece, though having their specific features and differences on the approach to this or that problem, can pool their efforts in the solution of many important problems of safeguarding peace and security of the peoples. These possibilities are also reflected in the agreed draft Soviet-Greek declaration.

Mr Prime Minister, I should like to conclude my speech by expressing the hope that your visit to the Soviet Union and the Soviet-Greek talks will make a real contribution to the strengthening of the good neighborly relations between our two countries and will help find mutually acceptable solutions to problems of Soviet-Greek cooperation in the interests of the peoples of Greece and the Soviet Union and of the cause of peace and progress. May I reassure you that we are striving sincerely and seriously for this.

In conclusion, Aleksey Kosygin proposed a toast to the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece, to the further development of the fruitful Soviet-Greek cooperation, to the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Mr Karamanlis, to the foreign minister, Mr Rallis, and to all the Greek guests.

Karamanlis Speech

LD012114 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--The prime minister of Greece, Konstandinos Karamanlis, said at the Kremlin dinner given by the Soviet Government in his honour today:

It is a sincere joy and honour for me to stay in the historical capital of your great country. My joy is all the greater since I am the first Greek prime minister to visit the Soviet Union. Therefore I consider it my duty to express my thanks for the cordial reception you accorded me, especially for the warm words you said about my homeland, Greece.

I consider it natural and necessary that during such meetings we recall to the past, appraise the present and then turn our eyes to future. There were constructive contacts between our peoples more than once in different historical periods. Masterpieces of Scythian goldsmiths indicate how beneficial the mutual influence had been since ancient times. Later Byzantium created new strong spiritual links between our two peoples. In the post-Byzantine period, other ties were also established with numerous Greeks who found here hospitable soil on which they could live and prosper. We do not forget that the great struggle of our nation for freedom began with Odessa where the house of Filiki Eteria stands to this day.

Now, after a long period of inaction, our relations have entered a new phase of fruitful cooperation. After the restoration of democracy in my country and in the course of the last five years a number of visits, agreements and exchanges enabled us to direct our relations into a satisfactory channel, which finds expression in my today's visit to your country.

True, we have different social and economic systems and we belong to different alliances. it is also true that we do not always assess identically the development of certain events in international life. But this did not and will not prevent us from developing good and constructive relations.

The cooperation of countries with different systems has proved to be beneficial for the cause of peace. It has helped soften contradictions between the two worlds, has led to detente and through it to the conclusion of the Helsinki Act. This cooperation will smooth them over still more. It is sufficient for us to have patience and not to try to impose our views on each other.

The leader of your country, President Leonid Brezhnev, wrote on the occasion of the publication of his book "Peace--A Priceless Possession of the Peoples" in the Greek language that "there are no such disputed questions between the Soviet Union and Greece that could prevent them from developing good relations." And these relations cannot but be good if they are inspired by mutual respect and rest on the principles of the U.N. Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

In recent years, Greece lived through a severe trial. Following the restoration of democracy it devoted its efforts to its political, economic and social renovation. And it has reached progress in all these fields. It is precisely this progress that enabled it to take a seat in the European Community with the peoples of which it has been linked with traditional ties. I believe that in this new capacity Greece will be able, within the limits of its possibilities, to make a more considerable contribution toward strengthening peace in Europe and especially in its region.

During the last five years the development of our relations with the Balkan peoples has been so positive that we can say with satisfaction that a climate of peaceful coexistence has been created in this troubled region of the world. I say with regret that our relations with Turkey do not yet harmonize with this climate despite my efforts toward a peaceful settlement of our disputes. In any case, I hope that the time and necessity, which are the wisest advisers, will lead us eventually to an honest settlement of our dispute.

Greece does not wish to harm anyone, the less so Turkey which has been and remains our neighbor. But Greece should defend the rights which are given to it both by international law and geographical realities in the Aegean Sea.

As a country which has experienced the horrors of war Greece is sincerely dedicated to the idea of a peaceful settlement of international disputes. It believes that the use of force is unacceptable politically or morally. It also believes that the arms race creates dangers for world peace and therefore it considers that efforts to limit armaments, and eventually to achieve disarmament should be continued more intensively by all governments. At the same time it believes that to insure progress in this matter it is necessary to create a stable climate of confidence between all peoples. Such climate can be created only if international measures are strengthened, measures that will lead to respect for the decusions of international organizations and facilitate a peaceful settlement of international disputes. We are already witnessing a defiant disregard for these decisions even when we all sign them. A characteristic example of this are the dramatic events in Cyprus.

Being guided by these considerations, my government unreservedly supports any effort, local or worldwide, to strengthen international relations, to ease tension and to limit armaments, which will enable the peoples of the whole world to engage in peaceful work.

The work which was until now in the sphere of our bilateral relations is worthy of attention and we shall go ahead toward its completion in the firm belief that we are serving the interests of not only of our two peoples but also the world as a whole. During the talks we are holding these days we shall formulate the general principles within the framework of which we shall work in the future.

International life is in constant development and we should foresee the future every time when we shape the present. I am confident that we can meet this future with confidence whenever this concerns our bilateral relations, since we are building our relations on a sound foundation of sincerity, mutual respect and common interests. You may rest assured, Mr Prime Minister, that my government will continue working in this spirit and I am happy to be able to convey to you the sentiments of friendship the Greek people have for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

K. Karamanlis raised a toast to Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, to the prosperity of the friendly Soviet people.

MORE ON VISIT OF FRENCH ECONOMY MINISTER TO MOSCOW

Start of Economic Talks

LD042048 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--The 14th session of the standing mixed Soviet-French commission opened in Moscow today.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev noted that relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and France are constantly strengthening. New prospects for the development of cooperation are outlined in the documents signed as a result of talks between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the President of France Valery Giacard d'Estaing in April 1979 in Moscow, and in the accords reached in the course of the meeting. The practical realization of cooperation in the trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical fields is the session's main task.

The head of the French delegation, Minister of Economy Rene Monory also positively evaluated the state of cooperation between France and the USSR and noted the existence of favourable prospects for further expanding it.

Meeting With Kosygin

LD041834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received French Economy Minister Monory in the Kremlin for a conversation. Monory has been taking part as co-chairman of the French side in the work of the 14th session of the permanent mixed Soviet-French commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which has opened in Moscow. It was noted that the links between the Soviet Union and France in the sphere of the economy, industry, trade and science have been developing steadily. The plan to triple the trade turnover between the two countries during the 1975-1979 period in comparison with the previous 5 years is near completion. Favorable prospects are opening up for the future. In this connection the two sides stressed the primary significance of implementing the accords and agreements reached as a result of the talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President Giscard d'Estaing, which took place in April this year in Moscow. A positive evaluation was given to the practical measures which are being worked out within this aim by both sides, in particular in the sphere of long-term projects for the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation. The conversation passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS LUXEMBOURG

LD030945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 79 Morning Editon p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Ryzhov report: "Luxembourg: Visit by Soviet Parliamentarians" carried in the "World Today" news feature compiled by A. Kapralov]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Luxembourg at the invitation of the country's Chamber of Deputies (Luxembourg's parliament is unicameral), our correspondent Yu. Ryzhov reports.

The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians was met at Luxembourg airport by L. Bollendorf, president of the Chamber of Deputies, his deputies and representatives of the parliamentary factions in the Luxembourg parliament.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation today set off on a tour of the country. The Soviet parliamentarians will inspect installations at a power station belonging to the (UR) company.

The program of the visit includes important meetings, conversations, visits to state enterprises, cultural centers and museums, including the resistance movement museum in the city of Esch, and wreath-laying ceremonies at the momument to national solidarity and the memorial to Soviet citizens who fell in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

SOVIET, SYRIAN OFFICIALS ADDRESS MOSCOW FRIENDSHIP RALLY

LD040124 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 3, TASS--"The Soviet people express full solidarity with the struggle waged by the Arabs against Israeli aggression, for a complete liberation of all the Arab lands from the Israel occupationists, for a just satisfaction of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, against the Israeli-Egyptian collusion and imperialism's intrigues in the Middle East". This was stated by Yevgeniy Ivanov, first vice-chairman of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, at the opening of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Days in Moscow. The meeting was attended by a Syrian delegation headed by (Dahna Dahnu Daud), secretary of the Hasaka provincial committee of the Arab Socialist Rennaissance Party.

The separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement, the representative of the Soviet public circles said, is, in our opinion, an open challenge of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction to the peoples of the Arab states. This agreement he noted, meets none of the vital and just demands of the Arab peoples, obviates the key problems lying at the bedrock of the Middle East conflict, complicates greatly and puts off the achievement of a genuine settlement, breaks the ground for a new aggravation of the situation in the Middle East, which is explosive as it is. This is confirmed by Israel's continuing aggression in southern Lebanon. The stand of the Arab Republic of Syria in the struggle against the intrigues of Zionism, for the liquidation of the consequences of the criminal Israeli aggression are highly assessed in the Soviet Union.

The relations between the USSR and Syria are of an all-round and deep nature, Yevgeniy Ivanov noted. During the friendship days the Syrian guests will be able to witness and sense the desire of the Soviet people to go on strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Arab Republic of Syria. We value the Soviet Union's support of our policy, aimed at improving the living standards of the people, it was stated by Fadil al-Ansari, member of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party. This support has found expression, particularly, in the construction with the Soviet Union's participation of the Euphrates dam and various industrial projects. My fellow-countrymen, he said, assess highly the firm and principled stand of the Soviet Government and people, who resolutely condemn the Israeli aggressors. The Syrian ambassador Jabr al-Kafri noted with satisfaction the mutual understanding and identity of views of the leaders of both countries on many topical foreign policy problems.

COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS BETWEEN PDRY, YAR LEADERS NOTED

LD050245 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Aden, October 4, TASS--Restoration of the unity of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemeni Arab Republic should be achieved on peaceful and democratic basis, it is said in a communique published here upon the ending of talks between member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Prime Minister and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al Hasani and the president of the Yemeni Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The communique says that unity of the PDRY and the YAR will facilitate the development of economic ties between the two countries and the free travel of citizens of both states. The sides discussed the results of the activities of the mixed inter-Yemeni commissions on unity. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al Hasani and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the communique says, also discussed questions of preserving peace and security in the area of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and also condemned the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty and confirmed their resolve to continue fulfilling all resolutions of the Baghdad Conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries.

YEPISHEV, SOROKIN MEET WITH ETHIOPIAN ARMY POLITICAL DELEGATION

LD031345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the armed forces of socialist Ethiopia headed by Capt (Tesfaye Abdi), chief of the National Defense Ministry Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 20 through 26 September on the initiation of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The guests from socialist Ethiopia had a meeting with Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Questions of the organization of party political work in the army and navy were discussed during a talk.

The Ethiopian political workers familiarized themselves with servicemen's combat training, life and daily routine and the organization of party political work in a unit of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District. The delegation visited cultural enlightenment institutions and familiarized itself with the content, forms and methods of mass cultural work in the Soviet armed forces.

The friends from socialist Ethiopia visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall and inspected monuments to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory and the sights of Moscow and Alma-Ata.

The members of the delegation were received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The meeting passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Questions of interest to both sides were discussed.

The delegation left for home 26 September.

PRAVDA CARRIES BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE

LD041223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Text] To Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the state party [partiya-gosudarstvo] of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people and also on my own account I congratulate you, the state-party of Guinea and the entire Guinean people on the 21st anniversary of the republic's proclamation.

On your national holiday I wish you and the people of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea new successes in building an independent progressive Guinea and in the struggle for social and economic transformations for the benefit of the Guinean people.

I express the confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our countries, parties and peoples will develop in the interests of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and the Soviet Union and the rallying of all anti-imperialist and anticolonialist forces and for the sake of peace and progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

RIGA PAPER EDITORIALIZES ON LAW, ORDER ISSUES

LD040859 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "To Intensify the Struggle Against Lawbreaking"]

[Excerpt] The tasks of further tightening up on law and order are not being resolved sufficiently effectively in certain rayons in the republic. These include Valkskiy, Rizhskiy and Tsesisskiy rayons and Riga's Proletarskiy Rayon, where there are still certain shortcomings in preventive work, scant attention is paid to legal propaganda within labor collectives and some people's volunteer militia detachments do not always operate effectively, sometimes requiring help from the internal affairs organs.

Unwarranted indulgence toward those who violate the norms of our life--drunkards and parasites--is a serious failing of legal work. Devotees of the bottle in the republic are, for example, responsible for many road accidents, often with grave consequences. What is more, speed limit offenders are going unpunished or else get off with a "scare." Parasites, freeloaders and speculators who seek to live at others' expense are also doing a great deal of harm to society.

Attempts are still made to steal socialist property. This occurs chiefly because the loopholes for thieves are not closed, and because of a lackadaisical attitude toward the protection of the people's property, negligence in accounting work, unsatisfactory organization of auditing, lack of control over the use of valuable materials, write-ups and other instances of state fraud.

It is incumbent upon party and soviet organs, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations to intensify the struggle against such antisocial manifestations and to create everywhere an atmosphere of intolerance toward lawbreakers and those who violate law and order. Fuller use must be made of all means of state and public influence and of all the forms of educating people in the spirit of deference for the norms of our life. In its resolution the CPSU Central Committee graphically and clearly sets out the specific tasks in this important work.

As the resolution points out, particular attention must be paid to improving the work of the organs of the Prosecutor's Office, internal affairs and of justice and the courts which are called upon to safeguard Soviet legality, the interests of society and Soviet citizens' rights. Law-enforcement organs must wage an uncompromising and resolute struggle against crime, strengthen their ties with labor collectives and the public and increase their cadres' sense of responsibility for the work entrusted to them. Party committees are called upon to keep a closer eye on the work of law-enforcement organs.

It is very important that, in collaboration with law-enforcement organs, party committees elaborate and implement specific measures for further increasing the effectiveness of legal work and that they insure that an integrated approach is adopted toward this important matter by enlisting the broad masses of working people. It is important that public organizations feel that they are getting constant support from party organs in the struggle to tighten up state and labor discipline and to achieve stable law and order.

Local soviets are called upon to do much to improve the work of safeguarding law and order and to intensify the struggle against lawbreaking. Their standing committees for the observance of Soviet legality, as well as the administrative committees and committees for the prevention of drunkenness, must intensify their work and bring greater influence to bear on those who try to evade Soviet laws and to deviate from the rules of socialist intercourse.

It is incumbent upon local soviets to regularly examine questions relating to the safeguarding of law and order at their sessions and at ispolkom sessions, as is the practice in, for example, Liyepaya and in Limbazhskiy and Daugavpilsskiy rayons.

ESTONIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER VIEWS CRIME PREVENTION

LD040925 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Estonian Minister of Internal Affairs M. Tibar: "Safeguarding Law and Order: Successes and Problems"]

[Excerpts] Democracy and socialist law and order are conditional upon each other and are closely interconnected problems. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev aptly said of this at the 25th CPSU Congress: "Yes, while displaying concern for the all-round development of the individual and citizens' rights, we are at the same time paying due attention to problems of consolidating social discipline and the observance of all citizens of their duties to society. For without discipline and stable public order, democracy is unrealizable."

The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee consistently implements the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the provisions of the USSR Constitution for the further consolidation of socialist legality and law and order in the country and reflects the party's tireless concern for the creation of the necessary conditions for eradicating any violations of law and order and eliminating crime and its causes.

The struggle to consolidate socialist legality and law and order has become a truly partywide, nationwide cause in the Soviet state. An important place in resolving these tasks belongs to the law conservation organs and in particular the internal affairs organs. Drunkenness, moneygrubbing, some people's desire to expend as little effort as possible in creating the material wealth of society and to grab as much as possible from the state--these unhealthy, antisocial phenomena give rise to encroachments on socialist property, parasitism and speculation and lead to dangerous crimes like theft, larceny, robbery with violence and hooliganism.

Possessing broad powers and having specific duties whose implementation insures every citizens' personal security and the security of their property and the defense of their rights and legal interests, the internal affairs organs are required to insure the reliable safeguarding of the norms of Soviet communal life and of the socialist way of life. Dozens of our employees have received high government awards in recent years for their courageous and selfless struggle against crime and for safeguarding public order.

In accordance with party and government decisions, a course toward broad social preventitive work is being stressed. This is the main direction of our entire activity. The forms and methods of this work are being improved. Even recently we had no clearly established organizational basis for preventive work. Now a special preventive service has been created as part of the republic's ministry and its functions and tasks at all levels of the MVD system have been defined. Preventive measures by the militia organs are built on a clear-cut, planned basis and are a component of the complex of measures which the party, soviet, economic and public organizations are taking.

Public order preservation centers are becoming increasingly widespread. There are now over 120 of them in the republic. Between one and three precinct militia inspectors work at each of these centers. [paragraph continues]

Mobilizing personnel for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work on Law and Order Preservation and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Law Violations," the ministry leadership and its party committee and collegium are focusing their attention on the consistent solution of problems like stepping up the struggle against drunkenness, parasitism, vagrancy, habitual crime and law breaking by minors. But, as the CPSU Central Committee rightly notes, purposefulness and the cadres' high degree of responsibility for the matter entrusted to them are still not being insured in this work everywhere.

This can be explained by a number of objective and subjective reasons. A young generation has now taken over from old cadres who have served a long time in the international affairs organs. As a rule these are people with higher and secondary specialized education but without sufficient experience of the struggle against crime which definitely affects the results of their work. Undermanning is felt in many ministry subdivisions, which also reduces the effectiveness of operational service activity.

As a rule a large proportion of criminal manifestations are committed as a result of alcohol abuse. Well aware of this, the militia workers devote a great deal of effort and attention to this exceptionally urgent problem. But you cannot attach a militiaman to every drunkard, as they say. Only the joint efforts of the militia labor collectives, family and broad strata of the public can insure a resolute offensive against this evil. The forms of collaboration between the militia and the public in organizing the struggle against drunkenness undoubtedly need to be further improved.

The struggle against crime among minors is acquiring exceptional urgency. The rising generation is our future. Our children will replace us at lathes, at the controls of combine harvestors, on construction-site scaffolding and in scientific laboratories. If we are able today to insure the healthy moral education of the rising generation, we will take a real step tomorrow toward the total eradication of crime.

The tasks which the party has set for the resolute and uncompromising eradication of law violations are within our society's power. We have everything necessary for this: The most advanced and progressive form of social relations, the unshakable force of Soviet laws, and the ardent desire to rid ourselves of antisocial manifestations.

LENINGRAD'S ROMANOV ATTENDS OBLAST SOVIET SESSION

LD0409 21 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Improving the Standard of Soviets' Organizational Work"]

[Excerpts] The 11th session of the Leningradskiy Oblast Soviet, 16th convocation, was held yesterday in the Smolnyy.

It discussed the soviet ispolkom's report. A report on the Soviet's work between June 1977 and September 1979 was delivered by Deputy A.N. Shibalov, oblispolkom chairman. The session was addressed by V.G. Zakharov, secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom. The session was attended by G.V. Romanov, first secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, and CPSU Obkom Bureau members B.S. Andreyev, A.P. Dumachev, L.N. Zaykov, V.A. Neopikjanov, G.A. Posibeyev, A.S. Sokolov, Yu.F. Solovyev and M.I. Sorokin.

ROMANOV ACTIVITIES IN LENINGRAD CITY AND OBLAST REPORTED

LD041023 [Editorial Report LD] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 September 1979 frontpages a LENTASS report, entitled "Counter the Bad Weather With First-Class Organization and Expertise," which states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Party Obkom," visited the "Krasnaya Baltika" potato production association in Leningradskaya Oblast 22 September. The report goes on to say that Romanov talked with students and teachers of the construction engineering institute who have come to the association to help in the harvest.

The same paper for 25 September carries two reports on Romanov's activities. A LENTASS report entitled "Raise the Standard of Organizational Work" states that Romanov attended a Leningrad City Soviet session 24 September. A further LENTASS report states that Romanov received Hungarian Ambassador M. Szuros at the Smolnyy 24 September. "G.V. Romanov told the Hungarian ambassador about the Leningrad party organization's work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of improving efficiency in industrial and agricultural production, construction and transport and implementing the social program," the report says.

A LENTASS report front-paged by LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA for 27 September states that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Party Obkom" visited the CSSR consulate general 26 September to pay tribute to L. Svoboda.

KAPITONOV ACTIVITIES IN KINESHMA, DEPARTURE FOR MOSCOW

LD040857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Award to City: Presentation of Order of Labor Red Banner to Kineshma"]

[Text] Kineshma (Ivanovskaya Oblast), 26 September--During his stay in Ivanovskaya Oblast I.V. Kapitonov visited the 8 March textiles factory and familiarized himself with the progress of the modernization of this enterprise, on the basis of which the country's first automated textile production facility is being created.

He visited the "Lesnaya" poultry factory, the "Borovoye" pig complex under construction and the "Novo-Talitskiy" and "Teplichnyy" sovkhozes. In talks with workers, agricultural specialists and construction workers he inquired about working conditions, the mechanization of labor-intensive processes and the everyday life and leisure of the working people.

I.V. Kapitonov inspected newly constructed buildings in the city of Ivanovo and a number of rayons in the oblast and familiarized himself with the organization of health services and the state of trade and public catering.

A meeting with the party and soviet aktiv took place at the party obkom.

In Kineshma I.V. Kapitonov laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument.

I.V. Kapitonov left for Moscow 26 September.

CPSU'S ALIYEV, MARSHAL BAGRAMYAN OPEN MUSEUM, VISIT KIROVABAD

LD041101 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Sep 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Report by AZERINFORM special correspondents A. Goldenberg, F. Dzhafarov and R. Stativin: "Military Feat," Labor Feat; Museum Opened in Chardakhly"]

[Excerpts] Chardakhly, 19 September--Chased images symbolizing the Soviet people's military and labor feats decorate the facade of the Museum of Combat and Labor Glory which opened today in the mountain village of Chardakhly, Shamkhorskiy Rayon.

One of the museum's rooms is devoted to the celebrated natives of Chardakhly village--Marshal of the Soviet Union and twice Hero of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan and Chief Marshal of Armored Troops and Hero of the Soviet Union A.Kh. Babadzhanyan.

A rally of many thousands of representatives of the rayon's working people was devoted to the museum's opening. The following attended the ceremony: G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan; K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Lt Gen A.M. Overchuk, chief of the Political Directorate and member of the Military Council of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District; and guests from neighboring Azerbaijan rayons, Baku, Moscow, Yerevan and Tbilisi.

The assembled people greeted Marshal of the Soviet Union and twice Hero of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan with tumultuous applause.

Dear comrades, he said, an old dream of the people of Chardakhly has come true and a museum of combat and labor glory has been built. I am glad and happy to be present at its opening today. I cannot find the words to express on behalf of all my fellow villagers gratitude and thanks to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers for the fine gift to the people of Chardakhly.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and its Bureau, I.Kh. Bagramyan said, devote tremendous attention to war veterans. The Chardakhly Museum, built on this initiative of G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, is a graphic manifestation of this concern.

This museum's exhibits reflect the feats of the people of Chardahkly and all the working people of Shamkhorskiy Rayon at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. The materials gathered together here open up rich potential for deepening educational work among young people and propagandizing the Soviet people's combat and labor traditions. These traditions are inseparably interlinked. Therefore it is necessary to work from day to day to augment successes in developing the economy and culture and strengthen still further our beloved homeland's power and defense might which, as is known, is closely associated with the level of the economy.

Comrade Bagramyan evaluated highly the Azerbaijan SSR's successes achieved over the past 10 years. Having overcome prolonged backwardness, he said, the republic has emerged among the front-runners and confidently retains the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner. [paragraph continues]

All these successes in developing the national economy, raising social production efficiency and insuring the annual fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for sales of all agricultural products to the state are linked with the name of Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev whose great organizational and political work in mobilizing Azerbaijan's communists and all its working people to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions has received a high and deserved evaluation: He has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

All the victories of the Azerbaijan people, as of all the peoples of our multinational motherland, I. Kh. Bagramyan emphasized, have been won under the wise leadership of our dear Communist Party and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev which show indefatigable concern for working people and for seeing that they live and work under conditions of peace.

Recalling that labor is the source of all our blessings, Comrade Bagramyan expressed confidence that the inhabitants of Chardakhly and all the people of Shamkhorskiy Rayon will work still harder, fulfill and overfulfill their plans and socialist pledges and do everything possible to make a worthy contribution to Azerbaijan's successes and to our motherland's progress toward communism and will be loyal continuers on the labor front of the glorious deeds of the soldiers from their village.

The rally was addressed by Comrade G. A. Aliyev, condidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by the assembled people. On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers he cordially congratulated the rally participants and, through them, all the village's residents and all working people of Shamkhorskiy Rayon on the portentous event--the opening of the Museum of Combat and Labor Glory--and wished them good health, happiness and great new successes in their work.

Comrade Aliyev described the contribution which the inhabitants of Chardakhly and all Shamkhorskiy Rayon are making to the republic's labor successes and assessed highly the villagers' feat in the Great Patriotic War. Hundreds of Chardakhly inhabitants left in 1941 to defend the motherland against the German fascist invaders. They and the servicemen from Shamkhorskiy Rayon's other settlements brought back thousands of combat orders and medals from the fronts. Many did not return from the war and their fellow countrymen piously honor their memory.

The units and formations commanded by Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Kh. Bagramyan and Chief Marshal of Armored Troops A. Kh. Babadzhanyan, both from Chardakhly, inscribed wonderful pages in the annals of the Great Patriotic War. Both became heroes of the Soviet Union and Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan was awarded this title twice. It is hard to overestimate his services to our motherland both during the Great Patriotic War and during the period of the building of the Soviet Armed Forces. We are glad that today too the glorious Soviet military leader stands at his post and we are sure he will do a great deal yet to further consolidate our army's combat capability and make a new contribution to the important cause of young people's military-patriotic education.

Dwelling on the rich revolutionary, labor, combat and international traditions of the Shamkhorskiy Rayon working people and, in particular, the inhabitants of the village of Chardakhly, G. A. Aliyev expressed the confidence that the museum would help augment these traditions. It must become a center for young people's military-patriotic and moral education and a preacher of the ideas of the Soviet peoples' friendship and fraternity.

The friendship among the peoples of our multinational motherland headed by the great Russian people was tempered in the crucible of the class battles against autocracy and has been reinforced by the blood shed on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War and cemented on the construction sites of socialism and communism. This friendship--a monolithic and invincible force--is a guarantee of all our successes.

In opening the Museum of Combat and Labor Glory in Chardakhly today, we express again and again our warm thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their consistent internal and foreign policy whose main goals is the welfare of the people and the conservation of peace on earth. The Leninist foreign policy of our party and state has enabled the Soviet people for almost 35 years now to work under peaceful skies and it safeguards peace and security for other peoples.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev hoped that the Chardakhly people and all working people of Shamkhorskiy Rayon successfully fulfill the socialist pledges they have adopted and he expressed the conviction that they would make a fitting contribution to the solution of the great and crucial tasks which the party has set the republic.

The meeting was over. The solemn melodies of the state anthems of the USSR and Azerbaijan SSR were heard.

G. A. Aliyev and I. Kh. Bagramyan cut the scarlet ribbon. The Museum of Combat and Labor Glory was open!

On the same day Comrades Aliyev and Bagramyan laid flowers at the monument to the Shamkhorskiy Rayon soldiers who fell on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

On the same day G. A. Aliyev and I. Kh. Bagramyan visited Kirovabad. They laid flowers at the monument of V. I. Lenin towering over the city's central square and at the memorial to the Kirovabad soldiers who fell on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

I. Kh. Bagramyah and G. A. Aliyev warmly congratulated the Kirovabad people on their labor achievements and successes in providing the city with amenities and wished them new achievements in all spheres of the economy and culture.

K. A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was with them in Kirovabad.

ALIYEV RECEIVES PARTICIPANTS OF BAKU HYGIENISTS' CONFERENCE

LD041533 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Important Tasks of Hygienic Science"]

[Text] On 21 September G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received a group of participants in the all union conference "Scientific Foundations of Rural Hygiene," which has just finished in Baku.

Academician G. I. Sidorenko of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, told of the work of the scientific forum of the country's hygienists and stressed that Baku was not chosen by chance as its venue.

In the last few years the republic has achieved great successes in agricultural development, much has been done in improving countryside amenities, and this has created the need to intensify scientific and practical work to improve rural hygiene. On behalf of the conference participants he expressed gratitude to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's government, for their attentiveness toward the conference participants, and the excellent conditions created for the scientists' fruitful work.

Academician A.A. Minkh, of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; M.G. Shandala and Yu.I. Kundiyev, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. A.I. Zaichenko, USSR deputy chief state sanitary inspector--after noting the conference's great significance for the further development of the science of hygiene, told of the most important research trends in the sphere of rural hygiene, and of the successes attained by the country's scientific centres.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, Comrade G.A. Aliyev congratulated the scientists on the successful completion of the conference. He stressed that at the present stage of communist building, in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum which outlined a detailed program for the qualitative transformation of agricultural production, labor and the farmers' way of life, the role and importance of hygienists' scientific research have increased immeasurably, but the main thing is the practical implementation of their recommendations. In this regard, said Comrade Aliyev, big and important tasks confront Azerbaijan hygienists. They have much to do in conformity with program for the social development of the countryside arising from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Measures for Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and for Development of Viticulture and Wine Making in the Azerbaijan SSR."

G.A. Aliyev wished the scientists new successes in the sphere of hygiene research, and in all their worthwhile work so necessary to the people.

Taking part in the discussion were K.M. Baginrov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; F.G. Akhmedov, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions section; T.A. Kasumov, the republic's minister of health; Academician V.Yu. Akhundov of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, director of the Azerbaijan G.M. Musabekova Scientific Research Institute of Biology, Microbiology and Hygiene; Professors Yu.A. Krotov (Leningrad) and Ye.I. Gongaruk (Kiev); and G.V. Abdushelashvili, doctor of medical sciences (Tbilisi).

PAPER CARRIES REPORT ON CORRECTIVE LABOR ROLE

LD050911 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 September 1979 publishes on page 4 a 1,400-word dispatch by TASS special correspondent P. Bulushev from Leningradskaya Oblast, under the heading "Personally Responsible; Reportage From a Corrective Labor Colony." Stating that the aim of his mission is to describe "How local party, soviet and public organizations wage the struggle to return to society those who have placed themselves outside society," Bulushev describes the role played by patronage work carried out by local people in a women's corrective labor colony.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AUTOMATION OF TURKMENISTAN'S SHATLYK GAS COMPLEX COMPLETED

LD040853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "By Means of Electronics"]

[Text] Shatlyk (Turkmenskaya SSR), 19 September--The automated Shatlyk gas extraction complex is operating reliably in difficult desert conditions. Today the last installation for the comprehensive processing of gas was switched into the central control panel. Two operators, with the help of electronics, control 10 enterprises for the extraction, processing and transportation of fuel located in the Karakumy over an area of more than 500 square km. The automation of the complex is fully completed.

The opening up of the Shatlyk gas deposit, provided for by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, has been carried out ahead of schedule. The extracting complex puts more than 100 million cubic meters of fuel into the Central Asia-center main pipeline every 24 hours.

BAKU OILMEN USE COMBUSTION PROCESS TO BOOST OIL RECOVERY

LD040855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent L. Tairov report: "Fire is the Oilmen's Friend"]

[Text] Baku, 19 September--A thermal process, so-called in-strata [vnutriplastovoye] combustion, whose use is already giving good results on dry land, has been carried out here for the first time in Caspian conditions in the "artemneftegaz" oil and gas extracting administration, on a particular group of wells at sea.

The flame, ignited underground, raised the temperature of the stratum, stepping up its oil yield. In a short space of time the moving center of combustion in the zone of the group's 14 wells gave an increase in fuel extraction of several hundreds tons. Thus fire, the age-old enemy of oil, is now helping in bringing it to the surface. The oilmen, together with with scientists, are improving the technology for the application of this progressive method, so as to increase the extraction of "black gold."

KIRILENKO, KUZNETSOV TOUR PITSUNDA LIGHT INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

LD040843 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Visit to Exhibition"]

[Text] More than 6,000 people have inspected the exhibits at the exhibition "Light Industry in Georgia 1980," which is open in the health resort of Pitsunda. About 1,500 types of articles which will be produced in the republic next year are represented here.

On 11 September the exhibition was visited by Comrade A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who are in Georgia, and E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

G.P. Gamtsemlidze, Georgian minister of light industry, spoke of the successful fulfillment by enterprises in the sector of production targets, counterplans and socialist pledges. By the end of this year more than R13 million worth of various articles will be produced in the republic. [paragraph continues]

The 42-percent production growth planned for the 10th 5-Year Plan has been insured in 3.5 years. The quality of light industry products is improving every year. Now goods with the state seal of quality make up 16 percent of the total volume of output and next year this indicator will increase to 20 percent.

Comrades A.P. Kirilenko and V.V. Kuznetsov inquired about the material and technical base of light industry enterprises in the republic, their productivity and growth rates, the quality of output and questions of material incentives to workers in the sector.

Comrade A.P. Kirilenko noted the high production rate and product quality achieved by the republic's light industry and drew special attention to the eradication of existing shortcomings and gave a number of important recommendations and pieces of advice.

Indicating the reality of the tasks facing workers in the sector, Comrade A.P. Kirilenko stressed that all existing reserves must be utilized to fulfill them in time and to a high qualitative standard.

MEANS OF PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THRIFT DRIVE EXAMINED

LD041357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Personal Economy Account"]

[Excerpt] The potential for making more rational use of fuel, heat and electricity is still not being realized in full. Individual leaders and trade union committees poorly mobilize labor collectives to struggle for all possible thrift and tolerate cases of mismanagement and waste. The situation is particularly unfavorable in this respect at many enterprises in the petroleum and chemical industries, ferrous metallurgy and the construction materials industry.

There are still many enterprises where electricity and heat are consumed to no avail owing to incomplete loading and downtime of equipment. Housing and municipal services consume a lot of fuel, not always rationally. Yet just a 1-percent heat saving merely through the correct use of control valves on heating apparatus is equivalent to a saving of more than 600,000 tons of coal.

Participants in the competition relating to personal economy accounts direct valid complaints to scientists and designers. There is still not an adequate number of means of measuring and recording the working people's individual contribution to the nation-wide thrift bank. Under these conditions it is difficult to organize a truly effective competition for economy and thrift.

It is very important to find active forms of economic incentives for a zealous attitude toward public property. At light industry enterprises and production associations, for example, regulations have been drawn up to award bonuses to workers, engineering and technical personnel and employees for saving fuel, heat and electricity. The size of the bonuses, which are paid out every quarter, is determined in a differentiated manner, depending on the extent of each working person's participation in the competition for economy.

It is necessary everywhere to activate the work of review commissions, inspection teams, people's control groups and deputies in checking the fulfillment of organizational and technical measures aimed at reducing fuel and energy consumption. It is necessary to introduce progressive experience more persistently in this matter and widely disseminate valuable initiatives.

The task consists making the insurance of the strictest policy of thrift the daily concern of all collectives and every Soviet person. For, as the party emphasizes, we economize for the sake of the most important, chief thing--for the sake of the people's well-being and prosperity.

MYTH ABOUT 'SOVIET MENACE' REFUTED BY ECONOMIC INVESTMENTS

LD041542 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Artemov writes:

According to the latest statistics, there are more than 11 million building-trade workers in the USSR. At present they account for more than ten per cent of all the Soviet factory and office workers, which is almost twice as many as by the end of the Second World War.

But why does this enormous contingent of the Soviet Union's working people grow so swiftly?

Along with the growth of the country's economic potential, the scale of construction is also steadily growing. Last year, for example, USSR's capital investments reached 130,000 million roubles, which is equivalent to roughly 200,000 million U.S. dollars. Three fifths of these investments are spent on building and assembly work.

But what does the Soviet Union build, in what sectors of the national economy does it make its basic capital investments?

Nearly a third of all of last year's capital investments, for example, were made in housing construction (more than two million new apartments and detached houses have been built) and construction of trade and every-day service enterprises, health care, cultural and public education institutions, etc.

A fifth of the investments has been used for the development of agriculture. Another 13.5 per cent have been channelled to transport and communication. A lion's share went to such construction projects as the Baykal-Amur railway, main and transcontinental oil and gas pipelines.

Nearly 35 per cent of capital investments went into the country's industry, especially the biggest projects--further development of the giant fuel and energy complex in Western Siberia, construction of big facilities for the production of chemical fertilizers, construction of the world's biggest Sayano-Shushenskaya hydropower plant on the Yenisey, etc.

In the light of the above-cited figures which, for that matter, have been published and are widely known, one cannot help asking the question: For what credulous and uninformed people are designed the allegations by definite circles in the West about the notorious "Soviet meance?" As it is common knowledge that a state having aggressive designs cuts rather than expands construction for peaceful programs and curtails social programs.

The "Soviet menace" myth is refuted by the whole Soviet reality and figures showing the real objectives of Soviet economic development. Life bears out that the "Soviet menace" lies are used as a smokescreen by those who advocate the arms race and the NATO circles hatching aggressive designs.

TADZHIK OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON INDUSTRIALIZATION PROGRAM

LD031258 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dushanbe, October 3, TASS--Three thousand harvesters are being used in Soviet Tadzhikistan to pick cotton, its main crop, this year.

As a result, a great number of cotton growers [as received] were released for other jobs. This is no cause for worry because many of them have decided to learn new skills. Training facilities are provided by the government of the republic. There are special courses to train workers for factories being built in the villages of Tadzhikistan by the cottom amalgamation and a number of other enterprises.

The creation of new jobs in Tadzhikistan reflects the process of further industrialization in the republic, which is being done according to plan. Therefore we are planning and distributing work force in advance, Khabibullo Saidmuradov, chairman of the national centre for the study of the productive forces, tolda a TASS correspondent. He stressed that there can be no unemployment in the conditions of a planned economy. A number of big factories which are to employe 100,000 workers, are now being built in Tadzhikistan. Labour is also needed for building Central Asia's biggest Rogun hydropower project which is to have a capacity of 3.6 million kilowatts.

TRANSPORT EXPERT VIEWS WAYS OF IMPROVING RAILROAD OPERATIONS

LD041123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Yu. Kazmin interview with Doctor of Economic Sciences N.G. Vinnichenko under the rubric "Improving the Economic Management Mechanism": "May the Freight Trains Run Quickly!": first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Moscow--In recent years the railroads have been operating under great strain. Often PRAVDA receives reports of late passenger services and a shortage of freight cars for dispatching fuel, raw materials, timber and finished products. Freight trains have become slower. Increasingly frequently we hear it suggested that the lack of freight cars and the slow development of the railroad network are at the root of the trouble here. What do the transport experts think about this? A PRAVDA correspondent asked Doctor of Sciences N.G.Vinnichenko, a well-known transport operations analysis specialist, to answer a number of questions connected with improving railroad operattional efficiency.

[Question] What must be done to improve transport work? What difficulties are currently being experienced by the collectives whose job it is to elaborate proposals on improving the economic mechanism in railroad transport?

[Answer] My answer will be somewhat direct, but sincere. When elaborating new indicators for assessing railroad operations the most difficult thing is to overcome parochial traditions. Some leaders, and economists too, try to retain obsolete methods of planning and management and obsolete indicators as well. Many troubles are caused by a desire to "chalk up" ton-kilometers. This is an intermediate indicator. It is an expression of the "gross" approach to economic management and needs to be replaced, of course.

Railroads interact in the national economy in line with the same principles as does industry--combining centralized management with local labor independence and initiative. Active use is made here of autonomous financing, profit, prime cost, prices and other economic levers and incentives. I think that more should be done to make these indicators "work" in the transport sphere too.

Transport has a direct influence on the end result of labor in all national economic sectors and, consequently, on the improvement of the people's well-being.

The more fully requirements in terms of freight and passenger traffic are satisfied and the quicker they are delivered to their destination, the more output will be produced and the quicker the national income and consumption and accumulation funds will grow.

The end result of the work of railroads is expressed to a greater extent by the time saved at the stage of production and handling of the social product. In transport the volume of newly created net output must reflect satisfaction of the basic demand--it must be the final indicator of the result of economic activity by railroad collectives.

[Question] As is known, the need for an annual increase in freight turnover is currently affecting the quality of transport operations. How do you intensify the impact of the economic mechanism on increasing the speed and quality of shipments?

[Answer] In my view, the number of tons and the speed of freight deliveries should have priority in the system of shipment indicators. The fulfillment of plans by stations and sections can be assessed in accordance with the following criterion; the full and prompt dispatch of national economic goods included in the monthly plan which is drawn up on the basis of contracts and order schedules. Assessment and plan indicators must include the average hourly speed of freight deliveries. This measure will help to speed up trains.

The following fact is also of interest. Customers pay for shipments in accordance with the existing rate for the shortest route between the dispatching and receiving stations. However, at the moment neither the plan nor railroad accounting contains figures on the shortest shipment distance or on ton-kilometers paid for, taking into account shipments between regions [mezhdudorozhnyye] and detours within the network.

As is known, given that some lines are very busy, planners must choose routes which, when used by freight traffic, will expedite deliveries and cut prime costs. Roundabout routes are often chosen, the shortest route not appearing in the plan. Inter-region [mezhdudorozhnyye] deviations from the shortest route amount to more than 50 billion ton-kilometers per annum and intra-region [vnutridorozhnyye] deviations amount to 2.5-3 percent, or 60-70 billion ton-kilometers. It takes tens of thousands of freight cars daily to create these figures and it costs an extra R170 million. There are undoubtedly reserves here for saving money and accelerating freight traffic.

It is time freight shipments were classifed on the railroad according to quality. I think the first category should include shipments of fuel, raw materials and national economic goods dispatched in accordance with firm economic ties, including goods dispatched in accordance with approved programs for normal freight traffic. The second will include those which make above-norm demands on the freight car pool and reduce transport operations efficiency. Note that the increase in expenditure on shipments of the second quality category will essentially come from the price of the goods sold by the shipper.

[Question] How do you explain the fact that freight car holdups at stations and feeder lines have increased in recent years and that economic levers and sanctions have little effect?

[Answer] The reduction of holdups during initial and final operation is a very significant reserve for increasing the volume of freight shipments. In order to bring it into play freight car holdup norms will have to be replanned. It will also be necessary to change a number of articles in the railroad regulations which are out of step with the new demands and weaken the impact of the economic mechanism on increasing the efficiency of shipments. At the moment station and section chiefs have the right to determine freight car holdup norms on the basis of an agreement drawn up with enterprises for the operation of feeder lines or for the supply and collection of freight cars.

Of course, railroad workers are scarcely likely to forfeit bonuses or make the norms tougher and they will establish easy norms for stations too.

I believe that the time has come to lay down a unified normative for the duration of initial and final operations in the form of a state standard. It will be a powerful lever encouraging railroads, enterprises and organizations to save rolling stock time. Railroad workers should put more energy into modernizing feeder lines and depots and mechanizing loading and unloading work.

It is extremely important to encourage the reduction of idle time to a unified progressive normative and to confirm that an increased payment will be made into the budget if freight cars spend a longer period in industrial feeder lines. It is also advisable to establish fixed payments for periods in excess of the unified, that is, the directive norm in terms of the average hourly loss of net transport output. If you have to pay for losses you will think hard next time, when you calculate your income, whether such prodigal use of freight car time is worthwhile.

[Question] We know that sometimes shippers make poor use of freight car capacities and railroad workers turn a blind eye to this. There are a lot of empty runs. How can this wastefulness be more effectively combated?

[Answer] You are right. Random checks have shown that every third or sometimes every second freight car is underloaded by two tons or more. According to the most modest estimates this means an annual wastage of hundreds of thousands of freight cars. Why does it happen? Under existing railroad regulations, railroad workers have no responsibility for weighing freight shipped by customers. Nor is the extent to which freight car capacities are exploited determined when assessing transport operations.

I think that the following indicator must be introduced without fail--coefficient of the use of rolling stock freight capacities. Moreover, this coefficient will contribute to the creation of funds. It could become a primary normative in the railroad economic mechanism. For this purpose it will be necessary and economically beneficial to stipulate in the plan capital outlay on the installation of electronic devices at stations enabling the workers to accurately record the weight of each freight car as it passes through.

Now we come to empty runs. They are fairly frequent and it is difficult to find objective reasons for them. It is impossible not to perceive stereotype elements in freight car pool control program. It is primarily among actual station and section workers that interest in utilizing this important reserve has declined. The economic mechanism is now structured in such a way that there is no due monitoring of the utilization of empty freight cars and there are no active levers and incentives encouraging people to fill the freight cars up quickly after they have been unloaded. Yet all this should operate efficiently within the system of financial autonomy and economic incentives.

My conclusion is that it is the existing methods of transport planning and management that are responsible to a large extent for the fact that the speed of trains excluding halts is still at the 1965 level and that the speed including halts has actually dropped since then.

At the moment freight cars are moving at the speed of a horse and buggy.

Freight shipment by block train [marshrutami] is not developing quickly enough. Its effectiveness is considerably undermined by the fact that only about one-third of the trains which set out for a particular destination reach their destination intact: Two-thirds are broken up at stations with marshaling yards. [paragraph continues]

Why is this? There are "incentives" for the remarshalling of trains. The more freight cars remarshaled by the station, the higher the labor productivity and the indicators of hump marshalling yards and marshalling locomotives and the higher the wages and the bigger the material incentives fund. That is why in one circuit of the network a freight car becomes part of a newly formed train on average four or five times. And having covered 340-350 km it gets "remarshalled" once again. It must be borne in mind that planning on the basis of what has been achieved will not make it possible to reduce the number of "remarshalled" freight cars compared with the previous year. As is known, the network plan for making up freight trains, together with their schedules and timetables, contains all the normatives of the technological process of railroad transport operations. But how is this controlled? Stations are given plans for making up trains but no reports are drawn up stating the destinations of freight cars arriving at the station on specific days and where they were sent in newly formed trains. I want to say that this is the only plan on the railroad which has a significant role to play in the organization of freight traffic and the work of marshalling and freight stations. Stations draw up neither daily nor monthly reports on its fulfillment.

The party and government resolution makes it compulsory to do everything to insure that all economic levers and incentives, all systems of indicators and normatives and the entire economic mechanism exercise a most vigorous influence on the acceleration of freight traffic and insure efficient passenger services.

ALIYEV TOURS SHAMKHORSKIY RAYON, ADDRESSES AKTIV MEETING

ID041127 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 2 ID

[Report by AZERINFORM special correspondents A. Goldenberg, F. Dzhafarov and R. Stativin: "The Combat Tasks of the Shamkhorskiy Rayon Working People"]

[Excerpts] Shamkhor--The quaint twists and turns of the Kura river, bordered by trees and bushes, cover the enormous area where the Shakhor GES, Azerbaijan's biggest hydroelectric power station, is being constructed.

Construction of the complex is into the final phase. The site lies on the right bank of the Kura where it is joined by the Shamkhorchay, which through the will of the construction workers is now carrying its waters along a new channel. A dam, reaching 150 meters at its highest point, now rises above the river's old course. This 2 km-wide installation was not expected to reach this height before 1980.

On 18 September the Shamkhor GES construction site was visited by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. He familiarized himself with the work being done to prepare for damming the river. Communist Ali Agamirov, chief of the No 1 hydroengineering section, a subunit of which is constructing a number of main installations, talked about the results that have been achieved. The collective of this cadre construction worker, who came to the Shamkhor GES from the Sarsangskiy hydro-complex, was the first in the sector to begin working in accordance with a section contract. Under the new labor organization conditions the Zlobin method was developed and used taking into account the specific construction conditions. The innovators are steadily increasing labor productivity. Shift norms are being fulfilled by an average of 120-130 percent. The construction workers' wages are rising.

The work experience of Ali Agamirov's section deserves every support and wider implementation, Comrade G.A. Aliyev said. Noting that a great deal of energy construction is going on in the republic and experienced construction cadres have emerged, he pointed out the need to take care of them and create the kind of working and living conditions which will keep the cadres at the construction sites.

G.A. Aliyev visited other sections of the future GES and looked round the enterprises of its industrial center. He talked with construction workers and planners, stressing the hydrocomplex' tremendous significance for the republic's national economy and talking about the measures which must be adopted to insure a faster rate of construction, overcome the lag in the planning of the main canal and irrigation network which will bring water from the Shamkhor reservoir to the fields, insure a constant supply of equipment, spare parts and materials for the site, improve the workers' labor conditions and supply them with food and industrial products. He expressed confidence that the site workers will make every effort to insure the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing them and will commission the power station ahead of schedule.

He then familiarized himself with the construction workers' settlement.

A talk took place in the GES construction administration building with department leaders and specialists on prospects for developing the republic's power industry. L.M. Bosovskiy, director of the Baku Gidroproyekt Institute, spoke of the future of the settlement of Kyur, which will in time be transformed into a new socialist city.

Speaking of the prospects for the GES construction workers' settlement, G.A. Aliyev stressed that it is already necessary to think about the fact that in the future Kyur will become a city with a population of many thousands. This must be taken into account today in planning and constructing projects at the settlement.

Running right up to the edges of the settlement are vineyards fenced off with concrete posts and cotton fields covered with the white foam of open bolls. Vinegrowing and cotton growing are the main sectors of agricultural production in Shamkhorskiy Rayon.

After visiting the construction site of the Shamkhorskaya GES, the first stop was at the rayon's biggest vinegrowing farm--the M. Azizbekov Sovkhoz. The farm workers intend to sell the state this year the biggest quantity of grapes in the farm's history--8,500 tons as against a planned 6,950 tons.

Visiting the sovkhoz in 1975, Comrade Aliyev drew attention to the great thinness of the fields. New plantings have been carried out in all these sectors. The restoration of vineyards, new plantations and improved agricultural machinery have made it possible to nearly double grape production since the start of the 5-year plan and to significantly increase yield. Speaking of this, Ismail Azizov, leader of a leading team, gave assurances that the sovkhoz collective will successfully fulfill its socialist pledges. The vinegrowers' collective that he heads has promised to obtain 250 quintals of grapes per hectare. Kalandar Karayev's team, which is competing with them, has made the same pledge.

Congratulating the farm workers on the successes they have achieved, Comrade Aliyev recalled that in the light of the tasks set for the republic by the party and government it is necessary to continue to seek even more persistently reserves for further intensifying grape production and increasing the yield of the crop, and wished the vinegrowers new achievements.

Comrade Aliyev visited the recently commissioned primary wine-making plant on the Klara Tsetkin Sovkhoz, which is designed to process 20,000 tons of fruit a year. Alongside the existing plant a new plant is to be built with a capacity three times as great. Comrade Aliyev also inspected the Shamkhor brandy distillery.

A meeting of the party economic aktiv was held in the evening in the House of Culture and discussed the results of the work of agricultural, industrial and construction workers in the first 8 months of the year and tasks in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for 1979 and the entire 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

The meeting was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the aktiv.

Noting that the rayon's workers have adopted high socialist pledges for the current year and are successfully fulfilling them, Comrade Aliyev warned against a mood of complacency. It is essential, he stressed, making use of the favorable weather conditions, to increase the pace of harvesting daily and gather the entire rich harvest grown in the vineyards and cotton plantations fully and without loss and thus create a basis for the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Serious attention should be paid to insuring well-provided wintering of livestock and raising the productivity of social livestock raising.

The task of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the rayon consists of mobilizing the working people to unconditionally fulfill the plans and socialist pledges adopted and insure prompt preparations to a high agrotechnical standard for the coming year.

Comrade Aliyev dwelled specially on the need to further intensify organizational and political education work in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and the proposals and conclusions in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches. On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau he expressed firm confidence that communists and all Shamkhorskiy Rayon working people will complete the agricultural year successfully and greet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan CP in a worthy manner.

CSA REPORTS 52 MILLION TONS OF HAY ALREADY STORED

LD050920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grass had been cut from an area of about 77 million hectares by 1 October. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid in more than 52 million tons of hay and about 153 million tons of silage. Rural toilers are forming fodder reserves in the vicinity of specialized farm sections, which will make possible savings in its transport during the winter. The rate of fodder procurement in the country as a whole has increased in the past week.

AGRONOMISTS LAUD EFFORTS TO BOOST PRIVATE PLOT PRODUCTION

LD031557 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39 signed to press 17 Sep 79 p 19 LD

[Article by RSFSR Honored Agronomist P. Kozlov and Agronomist-Economist I. Sokolov: "An Additional Source of Produce"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The Union Kolkhoz Council Presidium and the Collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture recently discussed progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Personal Subsidiary Plots of Kolkhoz Members, Workers, Employees and Other Citizens and on Collective Horticulture and Truck Farming" in Ulyanovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts.

The report published hereunder, whose authors visited these oblasts, gives an account of the experience and difficulties of developing subsidiary plots.

As in other regions of the country, the bulk of the production and procurement of arable and livestock products in Ulyanovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Kurskaya oblasts is concentrated at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. At the same time the personal subsidiary plots of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and other members of the population are a vital additional source here for increasing production and procurements of produce.

Of course, all that is needed is to make skillful use of this source in the interests of social production. Much depends here on the leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

"When examining measures for the development of public-sector stockraising," L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee July (1979) Plenum, "I want once again to emphasize that we must also concern ourselves with the personal plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees. This is an important source for supplementing food resources." At the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum he emphasized once again: "It is necessary to give greater assistance to these plots in obtaining young livestock and with fodder supplies. A definite social climate also needs to be created in which the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers may feel that by raising livestock and poultry at home they are doing something of use to the state."

In this respect the Lenin Kolkhoz in Ryazanskaya Oblast's Rybnovskiy Rayon is setting a good example. Here questions connected with the development of subsidiary plots are constantly discussed at sessions of the board and by the team and livestock unit councils. All the rural workers' requests for piglets and chicks are being met. [paragraph continues]

Hayfields are allocated for kolkhoz members, forage grain and coarse and succulent fodder are sold at cost price, equipment is provided for tilling the subsidiary plots and for feed procurement, as are transport facilities for selling the surplus produce.

This concern for the development of personal plots is having a favorable effect on increasing the livestock population for personal use, increasing its productiveness and augmenting the sale of produce. Each kolkhoz household sells to the state each year up to 1.5 tons of milk, up to 200 kg of meat, and a large quantity of potatoes and vegetables.

Personal subsidiary plots are also developing successfully on the Krasnoye Znamya Kolkhoz in Ryazanskiy Rayon, the Suvorov Kolkhoz in Mikhaylovskiy Rayon, and the Dobrovolyets Kolkhoz in Shilovskiy Rayon in the same oblast.

In Ulyanovskaya Oblast the boards of many kolkhozes are also giving all-round assistance to kolkhoz members in the development of their personal subsidiary plots. Thus, on the Druzhba Kolkhoz in Maynskiy rayon the board provides kolkhoz households with feed taking into account the size of the respective families and their labor participation in social production. Last year the members of this kolkhoz sold about 240 head of cattle and more than 170 hogs to the state.

However, in addition to the positive examples of the development of personal subsidiary plots, many facts of a different nature are still being encountered. Consider the same Ryazanskaya Oblast. The leaders of a considerable proportion of kolkhozes do not allocate pastureland for kolkhoz members' livestock and do not provide assistance in the acquisition of young livestock and poultry. Naturally this cannot fail to produce the effect of reducing the livestock population on personal plots.

As a result, in recent years throughout the oblast as a whole pork production on personal plots has fallen appreciably--from 60,000 tons in 1975 to 13,000 tons in 1968. This year the fall in pork production is continuing because the hog population at the beginning of the current year had fallen by 89,000 compared with 1975. The sale of pork to the state is naturally also falling.

In a number of rayons the development of personal plots is being held back because of difficulties connected with the acquisition by kolkhoz members of calves, piglets and poultry. Kolkhozes specializing in the production of beef, eggs and poultry meat have dismantled their hog-rearing units. True, many such farms have begun to reestablish small-scale consumer hog-raising units. It is their task to produce pork for the farm's needs and to sell piglets to kolkhoz members.

Certain farms are acting differently. This is what we were told by Hero of Socialist Labor M. Treushnikov, chairman of the Kuybyshev Kolkhoz in Gorkovskaya Oblast's Gorodetskiy Rayon:

"Our kolkhoz specializes in the production of poultry meat. In the current year we have been organizing on our farm a small unit for 30 brood sows. Some of the piglets obtained are being fattened for the farm's own needs and we are selling some to the kolkhoz members. But these sales do not meet to any great extent the population's needs with respect to young hogs. In order to fully satisfy the demand for piglets the board, by agreement with kolkhoz members who are pensioners, has allocated approximately two brood sows to each of them and has provided them fully with feed.

"When they are 2 months old the piglets are handed over, in accordance with the board's general schedule of allocations, to the personal plots at state purchase prices. Each piglet costs, on the average, R35-40.

"This system has proved advantageous for the farm. First, it was unnecessary to build a farrowing house. Second, pensioners who had not been working were thus enlisted for work. Third, the kolkhoz acquired an additional source of pork production."

The experience of the Kuybyshev Kolkhoz in helping rural workers in the development of their personal plots has found support not solely in Gorkovskaya Oblast. On the Gigant Kolkhoz in Penzenskaya Oblast's Kuznetskiy Rayon pensioners, on the instructions of the kolkhoz board, are rearing as many as 300 piglets a year and selling them to their fellow villagers and the kolkhoz itself provides an adequate quantity of diverse feed for livestock for the personal use of the rural workers.

In a number of places an important problem--the sale by kolkhoz members of the produce which they produce on their personal plots, and above all, milk, potatoes and vegetables--has still not been solved. The workers of out-of-the-way rayons and also of villages that are remote from cities and workers' settlements are in a particularly unenviable situation. True, in someplaces the kolkhozes are helping kolkhoz members in the sale of their surplus produce by allocating transport for these purposes. But the kolkhoz members have to break off from their work and the farms have to divert transport away from their own cartage work. Consequently it is necessary to organize purchases of agricultural produce from the population in situ.

Experience of this is already available. In many Ukrainian oblasts, specifically Vinnitskaya and Zhitomirskaya oblasts, the rural cooperative workers in each populated center have their own procurement workers--1 for every 250-300 kolkhoz households. The procurement workers are provided with transport, warehousing premises and cellars. Every day they make the rounds of those under their charge and purchase from them eggs, poultry, meat, potatoes and vegetables. The procurement workers also engage in barter trade. They convey the produce purchased in the villages in motor vehicles owned by consumer cooperatives which operate on circular routes, that is, one vehicle serves several villages.

The consumer cooperative system has organized the processing of meat at its enterprises into sausages and various kinds of smoked and cured products. Beef, pork, poultry meat, lard, eggs and meat products are now always on sale at its stores. True, prices there are somewhat higher than state prices but are lower than market prices.

Following the example of the cooperative workers, dairy combines have launched work in the countryside. This has had a positive effect on milk procurements from the population. Why should the consumer cooperative systems of other regions of the country not adopt the experience of the Ukrainian cooperative workers? This would promote a considerable increase in purchases of diverse products from the population and consequently the improvement of the supply of these products to inhabitants of cities and workers' settlements.

RSFSR PAPER REPORTS ON PROGRESS, DELAYS IN POTATO HARVEST

LD041345 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin report: "Harvesting the Potatoes Completely"]

[Summary] "According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, by 24 September 65.2 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn)--85.9 percent of the total sown area--had been cut and 61.6 million hectares of swathes--94.4 percent of the area reaped--had been threshed." "Some 1.2 million hectares of tubers out of a total of 1.89 million hectares had been lifted."

"In the RSFSR as a whole 60,000 more hectares of potatoes than by this time last year have been harvested."

In Ryazanskaya Oblast this year the area allotted to potatoes--105,000 hectares--is "enormous" and all farms have produced a good yield. Nevertheless, "potato harvesting is well behind schedule." In Moskovskaya Oblast "out of a total of 85,200 hectares three-fourths of the area has already been harvested." In Bryanskaya Oblast the 118,500 hectares of potatoes represents "the largest area in the Central Region and in the RSFSR." On more than half this area harvesting work has been completed. In Kaluzhskaya Oblast the potato harvesting is proceeding "extremely slowly" and on 24 September "26,000 hectares of potatoes still remained unharvested." There, 257 combines are undergoing repairs and only half of the 1,170 machines deemed in good working order are in fact operational. Moreover, their productivity is also "extremely low"--0.2 hectares per day, which is one fifth the norm.

"Along with the potato harvesting in the last few days RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes have stepped up their potato sales to the state. According to the latest information some 4.5 million tons of potatoes--43 percent of the plan and 500,000 tons more than by this time last year--have been dispatched for storage.

"The end of September is a time for concluding a whole range of field work operations. They are all important and urgent. Those who carry these operations on a comprehensive basis and to a high standard are profiting by doing so."

OBLAST OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROFITABILITY OF STOCKBREEDING

AU041642 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Talk by Ivan Georgiyevich Zagoronich, chairman of Zakarpatskaya Oblast Union of Consumers Societies--live or recorded, date not given]

[Text] Subsidiary animal breeding farms, set up in our oblast toward the end of last 5-year period, have proved to be not only useful and profitable, but also vitally important for some branches of cooperative societies. That applies primarily to public catering. At present subsidiary farms almost fully satisfy our own needs, and a part of meat, [word indistinct] and 100 quintals of fish we sell to the population in our own stores in the countryside. In the system of Zakarpatskaya Oblast Union of Consumers Societies there are now 120 subsidiary farms producing 1,000 tons of meat annually.

Here I would like to emphasize another point. We obtain from our farms produce that is not only good, but also cheap, because all of them utilize foodstuff waste and fodder gathered from their own plots. The advantages of such enterprises for outselves and for the consumer are obvious. For that reason we are planning in the nearest future to double the number of hogs being fattened. In the 11th 5-Year Plan we will draw one-half of the necessary supplies from our subsidiary farms.

TELEVISION SPUTNIK LAUNCHED 3 OCTOBER

LD041216 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--A television sputnik Ekran with retransmission equipment aboard was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday. The equipment aboard the sputnik ensures in a decemetre range of waves the transmission of Soviet television programmes to the network of collective use reception units. The Ekran sputnik was put into a circular orbit, close to the stationary. The distance from the surface of the earth is 35,557 kilometres, the period of its revolution around the earth is 23 hours 44 minutes, the inclination of the orbit--0.45 degrees. The Ekran sputnik has the international registration index stationary-T rpt T.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN SPITZBERGEN

LD040745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[A. Viktorov report: "Study of Spitzbergen's Substrata" carried under the rubric "Expeditions Return"]

[Text] There is no cooling of scientists' interest in Spitzbergen, more than 6 per cent of which is ice-covered. An expedition from the "Sevmorgeo" Science and Production Association has just returned from the archipelago. Its leader D. Semevskiy tells us:

Spitzbergen is a unique key to understanding many geological processes on the planet Earth. Recently scientists of various countries, including the USSR and Norway, have succeeded in obtaining very interesting information here, in particular on a problem which has long interested science--how continents have shifted and continue to shift. Research results have shown that at one time, 350-400 million years ago, Spitzbergen was directly connected to the Canadian arctic archipelago; whereas now the huge oceanic hollow of the polar basin separates them.

Last summer we continued drilling on the island of West Spitzbergen to a depth of 3,000 meters. Over 3,000 samples were extracted. We hope that after laboratory analyses we will learn much about the geological structure of this region of the earth. I would like to stress that our work proceeded in an atmosphere of creative friendship with the Norwegian and Polish geologists who are also conducting research on Spitzbergen.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION SHIP--The diesel-electric ship Kapitan Markov, which participated in the 24th Soviet antarctic expedition, returned to Vladivostok last week. During its 15-month absence from its home port, the ship visited the Canary Islands, the Weddell Sea, the Falkland Islands, Montevideo, ports of Western Europe, the Suez Canal, the Philippines, Bangkok and other areas. The ship sailed from Vladivostok in August 1978 for Leningrad via Indigirka and Arkhangelsk. In Leningrad the ship took on two AN-2 aircraft and two MI-8 helicopters and all necessary equipment for these aircraft as well as cargo for the Bellingshausen and Molodezhnaya stations. Twenty-eight members of the expedition also boarded the ship in Leningrad. The expedition totaled seven ships in all, including the tanker Bam, two passenger ships, scientific research ships, and another diesel-electric ship. Currently there are six Soviet winter stations and another--Druzhnaya-DVA--will be established by the 26th antarctic expedition when work in the Weddell Sea will expand. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW]

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON 1980 DRAFT

LD040953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 231, dated 27 September 1979, "On the Discharge from the USSR Armed Forces in November-December 1979 of Servicemen Who Have Served the Prescribed Term of Duty and on the Next Draft of Citizens for Active Military Service"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR law "On Universal Military Service" I order:

1. The discharge from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, border and internal forces into the reserve in November-December 1979 of servicemen whose term of active military service expires by 1 January 1980.

2. In connection with the discharge of servicemen into the reserve, in accordance with the first item in the present order, the drafting for active military service in the Soviet Army, Navy, border and internal forces of citizens who are 18 by the day of the draft and do not have a right to draft deferment and also older citizens whose deferments have expired.

3. The promulgation of the order in all companies, batteries, squadrons and ships.

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

MARSHAL BAGRAMYAN ARRIVE BAKU 17 SEPTEMBER

LD040815 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Arrival of Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Kh. Bagramyan in Baku"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union and twice Hero of the Soviet Union I. Kh. Bagramyan, CPSU Central Committee member, arrived in Baku on 17 September.

He was met at the airport by K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.M. Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Col Gen Avn A.U. Konstantinov, commander of the Red Banner Baku Air Defense District, and others.

The same day Marshal I. Kh. Bagramyan was received at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, cordially greeted the illustrious Soviet commander, wishing him a long life and good health.

A cordial and friendly conversation took place between G.A. Aliyev and I. Kh. Bagramyan. K.A. Khalilov and K.M. Bagirov also took part.